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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO 181 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

NO STATUTORY MUSLIM MAJORITY IN PUNJAB

Further Forecast Of Government Plans

RESERVATION OF SEATS

Fixed Percentages For Muslims, Hindus And Sikhs

MUSLIMS TO GET 40 PER CENT.

The forecast of the Premier's commnal award which was published in the "Bombay Chronicle" last week has created a stir throughout the country and particularly in Northern India which has been thrown into a ferment of discussion by reason of the fact that the proposals forecasted seem to be regarded as highly objectionable by all the communities.

However we are not concerned with that here. Our business is to communicate to our readers the information which comes to our hands and which we believe to be authentic.

Some of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries, who seem to suppose that their special prerogative of being the sole purveyors of what is going on behind the scenes in official quarters has been gravely infringed, question, in terms anything but polite, the authenticity of our information.

They indulged in similar expressions of scepticism when we published our forecast of the Government's intention to produce a scheme which is practically a reversion to the Simon Commission methods and recommendations.

They proved to be hopelessly at sea with their own information and the "Chronicle" proved to be right. We are, therefore, not in the least perturbed when we read in the "Times of India" which scolds the Sikhs for their threats of non-co-operation that "newspapers which publish imaginary forecasts of Government's decision merely add fuel to the flames." If the "Times of India" will possess its soul in patience it will realise that there is nothing imaginary about the forecast which has already appeared in the "Chronicle" or the supplementary information regarding the Government's intentions which we publish below.

No Statutory Majority

The question whether the Premier's award will or will not include the concession of the Muslim demand for a statutory majority in the Punjab is one which has caused the keenest discussion among the communities in that province. It was not mentioned in our forecast last week, because it does not come within the 14 Points.

We are able to state definitely, however, that the Government have no intention of giving the Muslims a statutory majority in the Punjab or in Bengal.

RESERVATION OF SEATS

The allocation of seats in the Punjab Provincial Legislature has already been decided and will be as follows:—

Fifteen per cent. of the seats will be set aside for Zemindars, Commerce and Labour. A similar reservation for these classes has been decided on for Bengal.

Again in the Punjab, fifteen per cent. of the seats will be alloted to the Sikhs. This leaves 70 per cent. of which 40 per cent will go to the Mahomedans leaving 30 per cent. for the Hindus and general electorate.

FRONTIER PROVINCE

In the North-West Frontier Province the Mahomedans will be given 70 per cent. of the seats, 20 per cent. will be reserved for Hindus and the remaining ten per cent. will be reserved for allocation by the Governor-in-Council under his rule-making powers for restoring inequalities.

Similar standards will be followed in other provinces as between majority and minority communities.

The Communal Award will be officially announced on the 15th or 16th of August.

Scholarship For Sandhurst

SIMLA, July 28.

A scholarship of £100 from the Sir Pratap Singh Memorial Fund tenable at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, has been awarded to Gentleman Cadet Ajit Singh Guraya, son of the late Subadar Major Thakur Singh, I.D.S.M., 36th Sikhs.

This Cadet, who was educated at the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, will join Sandhurst for the autumn term (September 1932).—A. P.

Revised Rates Of Allowance In Army

SIMLA, July 28.

An Army instruction announces that consequent on alterations made by certain Provincial Governments in their rates of daily and road mileage allowance, revised rates published as annexure to the instruction would have effect from 1st August, 1932.—A. P.

REINSTATE RETRENCHED RAILWAYMEN

Mr. Joshi To Move In Assembly Autumn Session

NO MOLESTATION OF LABOUR

SIMLA, July 28.

With the approach of the autumn session, the Members of the Legislative Assembly are becoming more active.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, the Labour Member has sent in three important proposals. He has tabled a resolution recommending to the Government to give sympathetic consideration to the proposals made by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation for the purposes of reinstating the retrenched staff on Indian Railways and from avoiding further retrenchment. He has also given notice of two private bills with a view to give effect to some proposals of the Whitley Commission.

AMENDMENT OF C. P. C.

One of these bills seeks to amend the Civil Procedure Code by laying down that the pay of labourers cannot be attached. The second Bill proposes to prohibit on severe penalty loitering near industrial establishments for the recovery of debts. This aims particularly at preventing Pathan money lenders from loitering about industrial establishments.

There is no news yet regarding the further labour legislative programme of the Government but a number of official measures are under consideration. Some may be ready for the next session, some for November and others for the Delhi session.

NOVEMBER SESSION?

It is being taken here for granted that there will be a November session of the Assembly and it is likely that contentious legislation like the Medical Council Bill, the Income-tax Amendment Bill and some other pending legislation of similar character will be held over till November to enable it to be piloted by the three members of the Government when they return from leave. There is a possibility of some Home Department and Commerce Department Bills coming on, to meet emergencies which may arise, but no decision has yet been taken in this connection.

As regards membership of the two Houses, it is expected that Sir Frank Noyce will be required in the Assembly while Chaudhri Zafarullah may be nominated a member of the Council of State.—A. P.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS'S WIRE TO OTTAWA

Invidious Immigration Laws Against Indians Must Go

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Chairman of the Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association has sent the following cablegram to Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee, Ottawa:—

"Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association Bombay begs respectfully remind Economic Co-operation Committee of the Conference of the imperative necessity of their not missing opportunity of bringing home to Dominions concerned that invidious Immigration Laws against Indians are serious barriers to economic co-operation and require to be repealed as a first step.

Coldstream Murderer To Hang

PESHAWAR, July 28.

Mr. J. Ahmond, Sessions Judge, Peshawar, to-day found Abdul Rashid guilty of the murder of Captain Coldstream, Civil Surgeon, and convicted and sentenced him to death under Section 302, I.P.C.

The accused, who made a full confession, produced no defence, but was defended by Counsel engaged at Crown expense.

All the five Moslem assessors unanimously found him guilty, remarking that the crime was a cold-blooded murder, premeditated without the least provocation.—A. P.

MATCH ENDS IN DRAW

All-India v. Northumberland

RAIN MARS COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, July 28.

The Two-day's match between Northumberland and All-India which commenced yesterday at Newcastle ended in draw to-day. The following are the final scores:

INDIANS: 101 and 138 for 5 (declared).

NORTHUMBERLAND: 143 and 45 for 2.

All-India resumed their first innings against Northumberland to-day in dull and threatening weather.

The wicket was soft. 33 runs were added and then the innings terminated at 101. Both wickets felt to catches off Allen, Jogindrasingh being dismissed for 28 and Kapadia for 8. Gulam Mahomed remained not out with 6. Northumberland then went in and were 25 for no loss.

The first wicket partnership was dissolved when McKay was well held by Kapadia off Nazir Ali for 33, while Bruce was out leg before wicket to Naidu for 18. Orde who came next was run out when he had put on 15. Amarsingh disposed of Shields when he had scored 11. Hutchinson was out leg before wicket to the same bowler when he was 15.

Naidu was concerned in the next three wickets, clean-bowling Baxter for 1, catching Robson off Jehangir Khan for 28 and having Maconachie held by Palia for duck. Palia claimed 2 wickets, Kapadia stumping Lee off his delivery and Allen being clean-bowled by him for duck.

Nortsumberland first innings thus terminated for 143, Paterson remaining (not out) 13.

SCORES:—

The following were the scores:

ALL-INDIA FIRST INNINGS.

Naidu c McKay b Baxter	11
Marshall c Paterson b Baxter	6
Wazir Ali c McKay b Allen	1
Nazir Ali c Paterson b Robson	25
Palia c Paterson b Allen	2
Godambe c Orde b Allen	0
Jehangir Khan b Lee	12
Amarsingh b Robson	0
Jegendrasingh, c Substitute b Allen	23
Kapadia, c Lee b Allen	8
Ghulam Mahomed (not out)	6
Extras	2
Total	101

NORTHUMBERLAND FIRST INNINGS.

McKay c Kapadia b Nazir Ali	33
Bruce l.b.w b Naidu	18
Orde (run out)	15
Shields b Amarsingh	11
Baxter b Naidu	1
Robson c Naidu b Jehangir Khan	28
Maconachie c Palia b Naidu	0
Lee stumped Kapadia b Palia	5
Allen b Palia	0
Paterson (not out)	13
Extras	4
Total	143

—Reuter's Special.

No Play In Cricket Matches

LONDON, July 28.

Owing to rain all over the country, there was no play in cricket matches anywhere to-day except at Nottingham and Newcastle.—Reuter's Special.

ENGLAND Vs. THE REST

Duleep's Fine Batting

LONDON, July 28.

The following are the detailed scores in the England first innings yesterday against the Rest, in the Test trial match:—

Sutcliffe, st. Ames, b. Mitchell	23
Pataudi, c. Woolley b. Larwood	3
Duleepsinhji, not out,	92
Hammond c. Larwood b. Mitchell	8
Jardine, not out	40
Extras	14
Total (for three wickets)	180

Brulette Wins Goodwood Cup

LONDON, July 28.

At Goodwood to-day the Goodwood Cup run over a distance of two miles and five furlongs resulted as follows:—

Brulette	1
Brown Jack	2
Ut Majeur	3

Five ran Won by four lengths Ten lengths separated the second and the third

The following were the starting prices:—5 to 2 against Brulette; 9 to 4 against Brown Jack and 9 to 4 against Ut Majeur—Reuter

CALCUTTA, July 28.

Seven rewards ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 have been offered for information leading to the arrest of 23 youths mostly of Dacca and Munshiganj who are wanted in connection with terrorist activities.—A. P.

LATEST ABOUT JAWAHAR

Report Says He Looks Smart, Cheerful And In The Best Of Spirits

HAPPY FAMILY IN JAIL?

ALLAHABAD, July 28.

According to a Dehra Dun Message, alarming reports about Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru are incorrect, and it is learned from reliable sources that the X-Ray examination has revealed that the Pandits Lungs are in a perfectly normal condition.

He has no symptoms of tuberculosis, and his general health is sound and in a satisfactory condition. Pandit Jawhrlal Nehru was taken to Mussooree by Captain Falvey, Civil Surgeon, in his car on the 18th inst. At Mussoorie, he was Xrayed by Dr. Andrea who submitted his confidential report to the Local Government and the Pandit was brought back to Dehra Dun the same evening.

DENTAL TROUBLE.

The Pandit complained of some dental trouble, and he was advised by the authorities to get it cured by a doctor of his choice. The Pandit desired treatment by Dr. Vishiva Nath who came to the Jail and took the Pandit to his house accompanied by the jailor where he was treated and brought back. On his way, Pandit was noticed by several passers-by and he looked smart and cheerful and was in the best of spirits.

The report that the Pandit is confined in the condemned prisoners' cell is misleading. He is confined along with Gobind Ballobh Pant and Kuar Anand Singh in the old jail, and they form a happy family.—A. P.

No Communal Electorates

Ex-Judge And Minister In Protest Meeting

CALCUTTA, July 28.

"Any system of election to the future legislatures or local self-governing institutions of the country based upon communal electorates will be harmful to the best interests of the country and will in a special manner be subversive of the growth of homogeneous Indian nationality which is the ideal and objective of all who are striving for political enfranchisement."

This resolution was passed at a public meeting of Hindu citizens of Calcutta this afternoon at Albert Hall, Sir B. B. Ghosh, ex-Judge of the Calcutta High Court, presiding.

The meeting which was attended among others by Mr. B. P. Singh Roy, Minister for Local Self-Government also expressed its condemnation of attempts that are being made in certain quarters to secure a statutory majority for a particular community in any province.—A. P.

SIR W. WILLCOCKS DEAD

LONDON, July 28.

Cairo—Death has occurred of Sir William Willcocks.—Reuter.

(Sir William Willcocks, one of the famous construction engineers was educated at Roorkee College and was associated with Indian P. W. D. Then he joined Egyptian Public Works, projected and designed the Assuan Dam and the irrigation of Mesopotamia.)

STOP PRESS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 28.

Cairo.—One of the biggest Hashish smuggling gangs has been broken up with the trial and conviction of 16 persons including the notorious Mohamad Abdul Elsueisse. Each was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and fined a thousand sterling. Two others received lesser punishment and seven were acquitted.

Hashish was brought over desert from Syria through Palestine and Sinai to the Suez and from there to Mogattam Mills where it was divided into small parcels and hidden in tombs in cemeteries round Cairo.

The ring-leaders of the gang defied police efforts to cater them for many years owing to the perfection of their secret service.—Reuter.

WARFARE BEYOND FRONTIER

Faqir Of Alingar Massing Forces Against British Ally

HOSTILE LEADERS DEMAND RIGHT OF PASSAGE TO ATTACK INDIAN MILITARY OUTPOST

M. IAGALI, July 28.

Inter-tribal warfare is at present in progress beyond the border. The Faqir of Alingar who took a prominent part in the Afridi campaign of the last spring has raised a Salarazai Lashkar and assisted by Alamzer Khan, brother of the Nawab of Dir is attacking the Nawab of Dir's territory at Jandul.

ORIGIN OF TROUBLE

The present trouble has its origin in the happenings of last year, when the Faqir of Alingar tried to attack Ohakdara, the British Military outpost ten miles from Malakand, but was frustrated in his object by the Nawab of Dir who refused to allow the Lashkar to cross his territory, and also destroyed the bridge over the Panchkora river so as to effectively prevent the Faqir's advance. Incensed at this checkmate, the Faqir raised a second lashkar and attacked the Nawab of Dir's possessions purely as a matter of personal revenge. Fighting continued for some weeks and at the end of March last, the Nawab of Dir defeated the Faqir's lashkar which then dispersed.

DUAL OBJECT

The Faqir has, however, always nursed a grievance against the Nawab of Dir and with the dual object of reducing the Nawab and attacking Chakdara, he has now raised yet another Lashkar and also enlisted the support of Alamzeb Khan who was driven out of Jandul by his brother, the Nawab of Dir a few years ago.

A separate Lashkar of Shamozai and Utmankhel has been attacking Jandul from the south. The latest information, however, shows that Shamozai Lashkar has returned home owing to the rumour that the Nawab of Dir is about to invade their territory. Salarazai Lashkar is still on the Hills at northwest corner of Jandul, and the Faqir of Akingar is touring Salarazai country trying to collect reinforcements.

HOSTILE LEADERS' OBJECT

Leaders of hostile lashkar are demanding of the Nawab of Dir that he should reconstruct the bridge over the Panchkora River and allow them to attack Chakdara. The Nawab, however, is staunchly refusing this demand and is confident that he will be able to hold his own. For the moment, it is purely an inter-tribal quarrel, and it is not expected that there will be any complication beyond their immediate territories, unless the Nawab of Dir is badly defeated by the Faqir's forces.—A. P.

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A 5305

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A 5292

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T R 7647

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P R7637.

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GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Day Ticket—First Enclosure: Gentleman	6	4
Lady	3	2
Day Ticket—Second Enclosure: Admission	2	8
	5232	

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Deliveries shall be made as directed from time to time by the Stores Superintendent and the delivery of the contracted quantity to be completed by May 1933.

The tender, which may be submitted for the whole or for any portion of the quantity noted above, should be addressed to the "Stores Superintendent, Morvi Railway, Morvi." superscribed "Tender for Coal" mentioning name of colliery, seam number or name and proprietors' name and accompanied by the latest Indian Coal Grading Board's analysis of the coal offered and Rs. 300 as earnest money. Tenders will be received in this Office upto the evening of 22nd August, 1932.

In the case of Sea-borne Coal, tenderers shall have to furnish the shipment certificate of the Indian Coal Grading Board and the coal to be supplied must be as far as possible from wagons direct and not from the ground.

Stores Superintendent's Office, Morvi, dated, 21st July, 1932.
5284

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Dated this 27th day of July, 1932.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL.
Attorneys for Devidas Shamji, carrying on business in the name of Devidas Chaturbhuj a firm.
5302

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AUCTION SALE on SUNDAY, 31st instant at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, next to Vianelli's Restaurant, of teak and blackwood complete household furniture richly upholstered Chesterfield and drawing room suit, gramophone, safe, wardrobe, drawing room cabinet, oval dining table and chairs to match, electric Chandelier, table ornaments, crockery and platedware, etc.

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Hakozaki Maru	10500	.....	@ 5 Sept.
x Iyo ,,	5962	30 Aug.	13 Sept.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

JULY 28th.
Moncalieri, Antoni, Trieste.
Cape St. Andrews, Fuzey, Calcutta

DEPARTURES.

JULY 29th.
Yamagata Maru, Iwashita. Kobe
Maliva, Britten, Kobe.
Bhutan, Lawrie, London.
Vita. Beytaugh, Busrah.

LOADING.

JULY 28th.
Steamer Rajputana for London
Steamer Bankura for Busrah.
Steamer Varsova for Busrah.
Steamer Nirvana for Karachi.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Malwa:—The P. & O. S N Coy's English mail steamer Malwa, is expected to arrive here to-day at about 6 a.m. from London, with the outward mails of the 14th inst. a general cargo & 128 passengers and hence she will sail on the same day for Kobe etc.

S S Moncalieri:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Moncaleiri arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo.

S S Yamagata Maru:—The N Y K steamer Yamagata Maru, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Bhutan:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's steamer Bhutan, sailed yesterday for London, with a general cargo.

S S Vita:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Vita, will sail to-day for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

MONSOON STRONG

General Rainfall

POONA, July 28.

The monsoon has been strong in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, East Central India, West Central Provinces, West United Provinces and East and North Punjab and active in Konkan, Bombay Deccan, West Central India, East Rajputana, Chota Nagpur and Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, West United Provinces, Central India, West Central Provinces, Konkan, and North Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, East Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, East Rajputana, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan and Mysore. A few falls have occurred in Orissa, Baluchistan, Malabar and Madras Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Victoria Point, Mergui and Amherst two inches each; Tavoy, Toungoo and Bhamo one and a half; Cherrapunji eight; Chittagong six; Dibrugarh five; Cox's Bazar, Naya Dumka two; Teepur, Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri one and a half; Narayanganj, Barisal, Darjeeling and Mymensingh one; Saugor five; Jhansi, Mainpuri, Mussooree and Nowgong two; Dehra Dun, Guna, Bhopal and Sutana one and a half. Allahabad and Pachmarhi one; Agra and Pendra a half; Gorakhpur, Meerut Roorkee, and Mukteswar a quarter; Sialkot five; Ambala two; Ludhiana one and a hale; Kotah and Jhalrapatan one; Dharampur, and Mount Abu three-quarters; Dalhousie and Veraval a half; Lahore a quarter; Khandala six; Matheran five; Mahableshwar four; Bombay one and a half; Belgaum one and Poona and Bellary a quarter.

Forecast—Monsoon will continue strong in East and North Punjab, West United Provinces East Central India, Bihar, Bengal and Assam active in Burma, West Central India, East Rajputana West Central Provinces and Konkan and rainfall will increase in East United Provinces.

COLABA OBSERVATORY
BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 28/7/1932.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. +.032 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.3 degrees (0.3 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.6 degrees (0.5 below normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 87 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.

Velocity at 8 a.m. 18 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 226 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 41 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 4.

Rainfall in 24 hours 1.47 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 33.08 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 44.27 inches.

Weather Remarks.—Squally.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, July 28.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 28/7/32 Colaba Point 1.47" Fort 0.89" J. J. Hospital 1.61".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 43.70" Fort 50.26" J. J. Hospital 48.41".

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 Colaba Point 36.16" Fort 39.18" J. J. Hospital 36.58".

Total for the corresponding period of 1931 Colaba Point 46.02" Fort 51.22" J. J. Hospital 47.39".

"DISARM" ORDER FROM U. S.

Plain Hint To France

WASHINGTON, July 28.

It is understood that the Government do not intend to take the initiative regarding revision of war debts, and will demand drastic disarmament as the price for it.

Meanwhile, the Republican leader, Senator Watson, demands the disarmament of Europe as a preliminary to the world economic conference including consideration of war debts as proposed by Senator Borah.

This coincides with the declaration of Mr. Walter Edge, the United States Ambassador in France, who has informed M. Herriot that the basis of co-operation between France and the United States lies in disarmament —Reuter.

MEAT AND BUTTER FOR BRITISH TABLE

Dominions' Offer At Ottawa

OTTAWA, July 27.

It is understood that further progress has been recorded at the Imperial Economic Conference, though official reticence precludes a definite appraisement of its extent.

The Dominions Special Meat Committee has reached an agreement and the Dominions Committee has agreed to recommend preferences for butter ranging from 15 to 20 per cent. Proposals in both cases are being submitted to the United Kingdom delegation for a final decision.

It is understood that the Dominions Meat Committee's report avoids extravagant demands and does not ask for preferences, but asks for quantitative restriction.

Reports regarding the United Kingdom's attitude towards any proposals of any Dominion delegation are untounded, as the British delegation are keeping an open mind until the picture is completed with the receipt of the proposals of all the Domonions delegations.—Reuter's Special.

IMPORT TAX ON RUSSIAN WHEAT?

LONDON, July 27.

On the Stock Exchange to-day most of the British Government securities continued to forge ahead. The lower percentage Indian loans were also higher but the other sections were quiet.

The wheat market was strong on less favourable crop reports and rumours of an import tax on Russian wheat. Copper was more firm on better inquiry for the Electrolytic. Tin also strengthened. The rubber market was attracting more attention, prices being firmly held.—Reuter.

LABOUR GAIN AT BYLECTION

LONDON, July 28.

The result of the Parliamentary byelection at Wednesbury, Staffordshire, caused by the elevation to the House of Lords of the Conservative member, Viscount Ednam, on the death of his father, the Earl of Dudley, was declared to-day as follows.—

	votes.
Mr. J. W. Banfield (Lab.)	21,977
Capt. Davis (Con.)	18,198

Majority by 3,779.
Labour gain.—B. O. W.

LOAN CONVERSION

Great Success Of The Scheme

LONDON, July 27.

Application for the conversion of the War Loan yesterday by the Bank of England numbered 75,000, the greatest total in any one day since the announcement of the scheme. Only 600 requests were made for redemption. Total applications received at the Bank of England now exceed 1,000,000 which is two-thirds of the total on the books of the bank. Of these only 32,100 ask for redemption.

The Bank of Ireland reports that up to July 21st applications for conversions received in Dublin numbered over 14,000 as against 590 for redemption.

In Belfast the figures were 13,500 for conversion and 470 for redemption.

Prominent Egyptian holders of the war loan, including the Egyptian Government, the National Bank of Egypt and the agricultural Bank of Egypt have not only decided to convert that holdings but bought nearly £4,500,000 stock for conversion purposes making their total contribution for the conversion £26,500,000.

This is the most important conversion so far announced.—B.O.W.

NAGPUR "CONSPIRACY" CASE

One More Person Arrested At Betul

BETUL, July 27.

One more arrest was made in connection with the Nagpur conspiracy case. C. I. D Inspector Bhagwanprasad took into custody Laxminarayan Dixit, clerk of Betul District Council under sections 120-B read with 302 and 306 I.P.C. and section 19 of Arms Act. This brings the total to 14.

Dixit was produced before the Headquarter Magistrate and remanded to jail custody till August 8 when he will be challaned with other accused at Nagpur.—A. P.

ATTEMPT TO RAID CONGRESS HOUSE

Matar Volunteers Arrested In Ahmedabad

(From A Correspondent).

MATAR, July 26.

Three volunteers were sent from Matar to join the raid upon the Congress House in Ahmedabad. While attempting to bring off the raid, they were arrested. At night all of them were discharged unconditionally.

Two persons are sentenced to 4 months plus a fine of Rs. 25 and 3 months plus a fine of Rs. 30. They have been taken to Sabarmati.

Jambusar Land Confiscations

AHMEDABAD, July 27.

About 370 acres of land are reported to have been confiscated in Jambusar Taluka for arrears of land revenue.

These lands have been given for cultivation on rent for one year.—A. P.

"UNAUTHORISED NEWSSHEET"

Up-Countryman Jailed

CALCUTTA, July 27.

For distributing unauthorised news sheets on behalf of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee (declared unlawful) Maganlal, an up-countryman, was sentenced to-day to four months' rigorous imprisonment by the Special Magistrate of Alipore.—A. P.

Mr. Bajpai's Body To Be Cremated At Hardwar

NEW DELHI, July 27.

The dead body of Mr. R. S. Bajpai who expired in Delhi last night was taken by car to Hardwar at 4 this morning by the father of the deceased and other relatives for cremation.—A. P.

SIMLA OFFICES OBSERVE MOURNING.

SIMLA, July 27.

The Home Department and attached offices were closed to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of late Mr. R. S. Bajpai, Director of Public Information.—A. P.

CONGRESS FLAG OVER CURRENCY OFFICE

KARACHI, July 27.

Sixteen volunteers have been arrested for raiding the Congress House which is now in possession of the police. A Congress flag was seen flying over the Currency Office this morning. Police pulled it down.—A. P.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Asad, Vad 11, 1988.
Parsi—Bahman 26, 1301.
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Aval 24, 1351.
Sunrise—6h. 14m.
Sunset—7h. 16m.
Hightide—10-09, 20-36.
Lowtide—2-24, 15-57.
Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 2nd Aug. 3h. 1m. a.m. First quarter, 9th Aug. 1h. 10m. p.m. Full moon 16th Aug. 1h. 12m. p.m.

S.S. "Malwa" with English mails of July 14, due at 6 a.m.

Harwood League: Green Howards vs. B.B. and C.I. Railway, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 30

S.S. "Rajputana" with homeward mails sails at 1 a.m.

Harwood League: 14th Fd. Bde. vs. R.A., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Miracle Woman". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
EMPIRE—"Are'nt We All". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
EMPRESS—"Sarah and Son". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Phantom of Paris". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
RIALTO—"Private Lives". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Men in Her Life". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Kohens and Kellys In Africa". Daily at 5-30; 7-45 and 10 p. m.
GLOBE—"Laila-Majnu". Daily at 3-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA CINEMA—"Zinda Lash" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE TALKIES—"Murder on the Roof". Daily 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN PROGRAMME:—12 noon, Selection of Indian gramophone records. 7 p.m., Sponsored programme by H M V Gramophone Co. Ltd.

NAMDEO SAMAJIK SANSTHA:—Under the auspicious of the above Sanstha, there will be "Pravachan" given by Mr. Keshavrao Appa Padhye, at 7-30 p.m. (S T), to-day (Friday), Mr. Vithoba's Temple, Dugbhat Cross Lane, to celebrate the anniversary ceremoney of Shree Namdeo Maharaj.

VACCINATION STATION SHIFTED:—The Vaccination Station which was hitherto located at the Municipal Urdu School, Huzria Street, 2nd Nagpada, will be shifted to the Neighbourhood House No. 109, New Nagpada Road, with effect from 2nd August 1932, and vaccination will be performed there, free of charge, every Tuesday from 8 a.m. to 10-30 a.m.

PARSI CO-OPERATIVE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the provisional committee of the Pioneer Parsi Co-operative Philanthropic Society will be held to-day (Friday) at 5-45 p.m. in the Improvement Trust Hall, when Mr. Framji Billa and Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni organising secretary will answer any questions asked.

Bombay Medical Council Election

Dr. Natvarlal F. Sheth is standing as a candidate for the Election to be held next month for the Bombay Medical Council.

In the course of his manifesto, Mr. Sheth draws attention to the fact that generally those seats are filled by Consultants or Professors who do not represent the interests of the ordinary Medical Practitioner In order that these interests may be effectively voiced in the Council, he requests the Constituency to elect at least a few ordinary practitioners, in whose independence and capacity to work they may have confidence," and adds that he has been practising in Bombay for 11 years, and also working as an Honorary Physician in the Free Emergency Hospital since its inception.

MR. SHAMDASANI ACAIN

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate directed the issue of summonses against the Chairman and other directors of the Central Bank of India Ltd., on an information filed to-day by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani, a shareholder of the Company, charging the directors with contravening the provisions of section 91 a of the Indian Companies Act by not disclosing their interest in an underwriting contract entered into by or on behalf of the Central Bank of India with Fatechand Ravaldas for underwriting one lakh of new shares of the bank issued in 1919.

DOUMER'S ASSASSIN TO BE GUILLOTINED

TOUCHING SCENES IN COURT

Condemned Man Says French Republic Has Killed My Ideals

PARIS, July 27.

Gorgouloff, the assassin of President Doumer, who has been found guilty of murder at the Seine Assizes, has been sentenced to be guillotined.

"I demand to be sentenced to death," was the dramatic utterance of Gorgouloff, interrupting his counsel's effort to persuade the jury to admit the defence plea of insanity.

Gorgouluff added: "I cannot live without my great ideal. The Government of the French Republic has killed my ideal."

Counsel requested that when the jury considered the verdict they might be asked to pronounce their opinion regarding the accused's sanity and Madame Gorgouloff, whose evidence provided three minutes' intense pathos.

As her, little black figure entered the court crying, Grogouloff stood up with outstretched hands and cried: "Forgive me, Anna."

Almost inaudigly she whispered: "He has been a kind husband, but a little before the assassination he seemed to change."—Reuter.

PARSI WOMAN COMMITS SUICIDE

Body Found Floating On Sea

Jerbai Rustamji Tiwaria a 27 years old Parsi woman committed suicide on Thursday by drowning herself in the sea at Arthur Bundar. Her body was found floating on the water by a Customs sepoy at about 3-30 p.m. and removed to the Morgue.

Jerbai was a married woman and was living with her husband in the C. Block of Eraksha Hakim Building at Grant Road. Her husband is a school teacher. Jerbai it appears left her house in the morning on Thursday and did not return thereafter. Her parents and husband received the information from the police that she had committed suicide by throwing herself into the sea. Nothing was found on a search of the body of the deceased.

To-day's Medicos' Meeting

An urgent meeting of the students of the G. S. Medical College will be held to-day (Friday) at 8 a.m. (S. T.) at Kamdar Maidan, Parel to consider proposals for an amicable settlement of strike.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T.T. ON LONDON.
New York, July 28.

Previous Closing	3.53 3/8
To-day's Closing	3.51

T. T. ON NEW YORK.
London, July 28.

Previous Closing Rate	3.53 3/8
To-day's Opening Rate	3.53 1/8
To-day's Closing Rate	... 3.51

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER
New York, July 28.

Previous Closing Rate	... 5.90
To-day's Opening Rate	... 5.90
Difference	Unchanged
To-day's Closing Rate	... 5.91
Difference	+.01

BROACH EXPECTATIONS.

July/Aug	Rs. 173
April/May	Rs. 187

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET
OCTOBER.
Liverpool, July 28.

Previous Closing Rate	... 4.35
To-day's Opening Rate	4.45
Difference	+.10
To-day's Closing Rate	... 4.49
Difference	+.14

MUSLIM GIRL SENT TO RESCUE HOME

ALLEGED KIDNAPPER ARRESTED AT KAMATIPURA

Story Of Her Union With An Old Merchant And Subsequent Abduction By Accused

The Bombay city police are on the track of a gang, who seem to have made it their business to kidnap good looking young girls from outside places and to give them in marriage to old persons or to force them to lead a life of shame in the city.

Abdul Sattar a Muslim copy writer in a Litho Press in Kamatipura has been arrested by the police in this connection. The man who comes from Hyderabad (Deccan) is alleged to have kidnaped a Muslim girl named Gausiya Begum who also comes from the same place and married her first to a Memon merchant and then kidnapped her once more and forced her to lead a life of shame.

AT GULBARGA FAIR

The alleged offence is said to have taken place three years back at Gulbarga in the Nizam's Dominions. It appears Abdul Sattar was a neighbour of the girl and used to visit Gulbarga every year at the time of the annual fair (Uroos) at the place. The girl also used to go to the fair with her aunt but some three years back the latter being ill her neighbour offered to take the girl to the fair with him. The girl was then about 13 years old.

FOUND HERSELF IN BOMBAY

When the fair was over Abdul Sattar and Gausiya started on their return journey to Hyderabad in the night. In the ordinary course the girl expected the journey to be over in a few hours but when the destination was not reached she got suspicious and inquired about the matter. The man however quieted her by saying that the train was going at a very low speed. On the next day the girl found herself in Bombay. She was taken to a house in Surti Mohalla.

GIRL SOLD TO MERCHANT

Within three or four days of their arrival Abdul Sattar it is alleged arranged for the marriage of the girl with a 60-year old Memon merchant in Chor Bazar and charged the bridegroom Rs. 360 for the girl. It is alleged that the transaction was completed with the help of a broker whose business it is to bring about such marriages.

Shortly after the marriage the Memon wanted to go to his home in Kathiawad with his newly married wife, the girl was ready for it, but Abdul Sattar successfully persuaded her not to go with her husband, as Kathiawad was a very dangerous part of the country.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION

Having persuaded the girl not to go with her husband it is alleged one day he abducted the girl while the husband had been out for offering his prayers and took her to Andheri, a suburb of Bombay, where she was kept for some time.

After a short period the girl was again brought to Bombay and this time Abdul Sattar it is said treated her as his wife. He found for her employment in a Khoja family on Walkeshwar and used to draw her wages himself. Later when the girl fell ill she was admitted into the J. J. Hospital and on her being discharged from there she was taken to Tambuvala's Chawl in Duncan Road.

AT KAMATIPURA

It appears that the man used to shift his residence very often from one place to another. Very soon he shifted from Duncan Road to 3rd Kamatipura. It was here that he wanted the girl to earn her livelihood as a prostitute. On the refusal of the girl to comply with the instructions the man is alleged to have threatened her that he would cut her nose.

Although the girl seems to have been kept under vigilance one day she managed to run away from the house in the absence of the accusd. While on her way to Victoria Terminus she met a man from her native place and requested him for help. The man offered her a helping hand and found employment for her as a maid servant in the house of a Parsi lady.

MISSING GIRL TRACED

Abdul Sattar continued a search for the girl and ultimately succeeded in tracing her to the place where she was employed. He is alleged to have gone to the house of the Parsi lady and threatened Gausiya Begum. The Parsi lady reported the matter at the Princess Street Police Station and lodged a complaint. It was here that the unfortunate girl unfolded a story of three years' continued harassment and ill-treatment at the hands of Abdul Sattar.

ACCUSED ARRESTED

Sub-Inspector Salaskar of the Vigilance Branch immediately instituted inquiries into the matter and Abdul Sattar was arrested on last Saturday at his house in Kamatipura. He was placed before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court who remanded him to police custody till Monday August 1.

KIDNAPPING, HIS TRADE?

It is said that the accused has similarly kidnapped another girl and married her to another man in the city. The police suspect that he had made it his business to kidnap minor girls and to bring about such unions. Some professional brokers seem to be helping him in this work.

The girl who is certified by the Police Surgeon to be 16 years old now has been sent to the Rescue Home.

THE TWO KADERBHOYS IN RIOT CASE AT MAZAGAON

Prosecution Expresses Regret For "Comedy Of Errors"!

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Sequel to a "comedy of errors" by the prosecution in putting up for trial an accused, who was not the proper man, Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, rejecting "in toto" the evidence of a police constable, who was the only prosecution witness in the case, discharged all the three accused.

TWO KADERBHOYS.

Kurban Hussein Ebrahim and Kaderbhoy Mahomedally, two Bohras, were arrested on May 19 last by the Mharbavdi Police in connection it was alleged with rioting, house-rbeaking and looting the shop of Ratilal Purshottam in Doctor Street. Both the accused were released the same day on personal recognisance, but it was not properly recorded as regards the second accused. A warrant was issued in the name of Kaderbhoy Mahomedally, informing the authorities of Worli Jail to produce the accused in Court on June 25, when charges were to be explained to both the accused.

The Worli Jail authorities produced in court another man of the same name, who was arrested on June 20 and was in jail custody. The police constable identified him along with the first accused. The original accused who was standing at that time in the compound of the Court, came forward and revealed the mistake to the defence counsel.

POLICEMAN REFUSES TO ADMIT MISTAKE.

When the hearing of the case was resumed on last Tuesday, the police constable persisted in saying that the second accused put up for trial was the proper man, though he was asked to refresh his memory by looking at the original accused, who was produced in Court by the defence counsel. The Magistrate throught there might be some mistakke, and so he adjourned the case till to-day for verification of facts and identification of the second accused by the police officer concerned in the case.

PROSECUTION'S REGRET.

When the hearing was resumed to-day, the prosecution "regretted that there was a comedy of errors." The Magistrate discharged all the three accused.

MAGISTRATES ENTERTAIN SIR H. P. H. DASTUR

Tribute To Loyal And Faithful Service To Crown

Sir H. P. H. Dastur was the principal guest of the evening at a dinner given in his honour by the Hon. Presidency Magistrate at Willingdon Sports Club on Thursday evening. Among those invited were also the stipendiary magistrates.

Mr. B. S. Turkhad, the President of the Hon. Presidency Magistrates' Association, presided at the dinner, and in proposing the toast of Sir Hormuzdiar referred to his loyal and faithful service to the Crown, and also his unfailing courtesy to the legal profession and patient and cool temper in difficult times.

Sir Hormuzdiar made a suitable reply, and the function came to a close late in the evening.

"INSAF" EDITOR BAILED

Appeal In High Court

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, Bar-at-Law, appeared this morning, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justive Nanavaty, at the High Court and made an urgent application for bail on behalf of Munshi Fatehkhan Ahmedkhan, editor of a Gujarati Weekly, "Insaf" published in Bombay.

The appellant was sentenced on Tuesday by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to one month's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 on one charge, and aggregate fine of Rs. 200 on two other charges of defamation at the instance of Mr. Sherif Devji Kanji.

Mr. Talyarkhan stated that it would take some time to obtain a certified copy of the magistrate's judgment, which was a very lengthy one, covering 80 pages. But meanwhile he produced a memo to submitting the grounds of appeal.

BENEFIT OF EXCEPTIONS

The urgency of the bail application lay in the fact that the accused's term of imprisonment was only one month and that he had already paid the fine of Rs. 300. It was urged in support of the application that the magistrate had erred in not giving the accused the benefits of exceptions three, nine and ten mentioned under the sections of the Penal Code relating to defamation.

The magistrate ought to have held that the alleged defamatary statements were bonafide comments made for public good and were not imputations against the complainant, and that the accused had criticised only the public acts of the complainant.

Their lordships granted the application and directed the appellant to be released on a bail of Rs. 500 with one surety for a like amount.

An application for admission of appeal will be made as soon as the certified copy of the magistrate's judgment is available.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM FEDERATION

Special Council Meeting In Bombay To-day

A special meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim Federation will be held to-day (Friday), at 3-30 p.m. (S T), at Kama Building, 106, Cawasji Patel st., Fort, Bombay, at which Mr. A H Ghuznavi, M L A, will speak on "the Present Political Situation."

Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, July 28.

Jute Shares ruled firm throughout the session and moderate business was put through. In Coals enquiry remained steady with small turnover. Teas were neglected. Miscellaneous disclosed no snecial features, though sugar shares are easier. Railway shares on the other hand had a good enquiry. Securities were firm. Following are closing quotations:—

Government Securities: 3-1/2 per cent. Paper 69/13 small lot; 4 per cent. Loan 1960/70 78/12; 4 per cent. 1934/37 95; 5 per cent. Loan 1945/55 104/4; 5 per cent. Loan 1939/44 96/14 small lots; 5-1/2 per cent. Loan 1938/40 101/8 small lot; 6 per cent. Bonds 1933/36 102 small lot; 6 per cent. U P Bonds 1921/41 103/2 small lit; 6-1/2 per cent. Treasury Bonds 1935 104/8.

Banks: Central Bank 16/14 cum div.

Railways: Ahmadpur Katwa 58 ex div.; Burdwan Cutwa 58 ex div. small lot; Futwah Islampur 59 ex div.; Hardwan Dehra 83; Hoshiapur Doab Branch 65 cum div.; Kalighat Falta 59 ex div.; Sara Serejganj 68.

Cotton: Bengal Nagpur Ord. 17/8.

Coals: Bengal 191 small lot; Burrakur 9/12; Ghuisok and Muslia 1/10; North Damuda 3; Raneegunge 27/6; Samla Collieries 1/6.

Jutes: Anglo-India Ord. 232/8 small lot; Bally Ord. 93/3 small lot; Barnagore Ord. 92/8; Clive Ord. 20/4; Empire Ordy. 30; Fort Gloster Ordy. 335 small lot; Howrah 31/5; India 89; Kamarhatty ordy. 396 small lot; Kanknarrah ordy. 307 small lot; Kinnison 475 small lot; Lawrence 370 small lot; National ord. 16/13; Orient 140; Presidency 4/8; Reliance 50/2 small lot.

Miscellaneous: Burn Co. Ord. 101; Burn & Co. Ord. 7 per cent. pref. 78; Indian Iron and Steel 3/11; Indian Standard Wagon ordy. 23/6 ex div.; Triton Insurance 130; Indian Wood Products 19/6; Kalimpong Ropeway 2 small lot; Midnapore Zemindary 59; Sugar shares: Basti Sugar 225 ex div.; Cawnpore 25/12; Murree Brewery 100; Nensavan 15/7 cum div.; Ryam 38/12; Samastipore 14/12.

Debentures: 6-1/2 per cent. 1931/61 Great Eastern Hotel free of income tax 102/8.—A. P.

AHMEDNAGAR BROTHERS LET OFF ON APPEAL

Magistrate's Illegal Procedure In Ordinance Case

Bombay, Thursday

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Nanavati, at the High Court, acquitted, on technical grounds, two persons who were sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 by the first class magistrate of Ahmednagar, who tried the case under the Emergency Powers Ordinance.

The accused are Digambar Ganesh Nagarkar and Umakant Ganesh Nagarkar, both brothers. They were arrested on April 4 last, at a meeting held to celebrate "Gandhi Day", which was ordered to be dispersed.

This application was made by a brother of the accused.

Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. J. G. Rele appeared for the applicant,

SUPERINTENDENCE.

The Chief Justice, in his judgment said:

"If the accused were tried under the Ordinance, then our only right of superintendence arises under section 107 of the Government of India Act. I think the learned magistrate, if he was trying the case under the ordinance, ought to have warned the accused that they must exercise the right of appeal within seven days and not within thirty days, which is normally allowed under the Criminal Procedure Code. As the magistrate did not so warn the accused, I think it would not be right to shut out an application for revision.

TIME TO REVISE.

"This being a case punishable with a term exceeding one year, the magistrate was bound to try the case as a warrant case, under the proviso mentioned under the Ordinance. But it was apparent that the magistrate tried the case as a summary case, which was not allowed by the provisions of the ordinance in a case like this. The magistrate had, further, omitted to record a memorandum of the evidence, and to examine the accused under Section 342 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Such an omission has often been held to be a vital omission by this High Court.

"I think, therefore, that under Section 530 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the trial was, in fact, illegal, and the conviction must be set aside."

Having regard to the fact that the accused had already been in prison for two months, and to their defence that they were mere spectators, his lordship thought no useful purpose would be served by directing a fresh trial.

Mr. Justice Nanavaty concurred.

"PRISONERS' DAY" SENTENCES

Satygrahis Considered As Vagrants

(From A Correspondent.)

SURAT, July 27.

Five volunteers who started for celebrating the Prisoners' Day in Orpad Taluka on 4th inst. and who were arrested from Sayan are sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment each by the Mamlatdar of Orpad. They were charged under the Vagrancy Act.

"MAWALI" INFESTED PLOTS ON MAHOMED ALI ROAD

The Improvement Trust Board on Thursday sanctioned a few supplementary grants for some urgent maintenance works belonging to the Trust. One item, however, evoked a little heat but was ultimately agreed to. Among the numerous itms for supplementary grants, one was for Rs. 10,000 for fencing of plots on Mohmedali Road. A few members objected on the ground that the Improvements Trust plots on Mohmedali Road were infested with "Mawalis" and no useful purpose would be served by fencing the plots and spending Rs. 10,000 over them in these hard times.

The Chief Ocer pointed out that by fencing the plots, the "Mawalis" will be kept out and would increase the value of the plots. The grant was agreed to.

The Board then adjourned till Monday next.

SCARFACE

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1932

AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY

The report of the Indian States Enquiry Committee, published yesterday, is, like its companion reports on Franchise and Federal Finance, superficial, indecisive and one-sided but considerably more so. It bristles with half-decided questions and clumsy compromises leaning far too much on the side of the Princes as against the people of British India or of the State peoples who are most affected by the financial questions investigated by the Committee. It makes much of the privileges of the Princes but hardly does justice to the future Federation, the inauguration of which it purports to facilitate. It is true that the report contains some valuable historical material drawn from various sources not easily available to the general reader, and this material may be useful to the genuine inquiry and settlement that have yet to be made. But such a compilation surely did not need the importation of an All-India Committee and its peregrinations in India at a cost of £10,605.

INEVITABLE DEFECTS.

The Committee being wholly non-Indian, its report was bound to be superficial and generally unsatisfactory. The fatal defect in its composition was aggravated by the method of enquiry, which was one of 'purdah' conferences with Rulers and Ministers, the States peoples or the British Indians having nothing to do with them. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Committee members were unduly impressed by the claims urged by Princes at the various "informal conferences" and the many banquets that were held in their honour.

THE MAIN TASK.

The main task assigned to the Committee was to examine the extent to which the existing financial relations of the Indian States with the Government of India and the Crown present obstacles to the attainment of a sound system of federal finance, under which federal units would contribute on a uniform basis to the federal resources. But merely because the States have so far had varying financial relations with the Government of India the Committee says that it has found it impossible to make recommendations providing for a uniform distribution of benefits and burdens either between the States and British India or between the States themselves. One of the first principles of a federal government is that the federating units, single States or a group of States, should have equal status. Any avoidable unequal distribution of benefits and burdens is bound to create difficulties in federal administration. We can understand certain States not accepting equality of status till the pressure of public opinion is brought to bear upon them, but we cannot understand a responsible Committee, expected to remove obstacles in the way of a sound Federation, creating fresh difficulties or perpetuating older ones by allowing certain States to enjoy privileges denied to other federating units. Yet, the Committee takes its stand on the very "principle of uniformity of contribution to federal resources" in recommending a large measure of remissions in the contributions so far made to the Paramount Power.

TOO BIG A PRICE.

Apart from forgoing several lakhs on this account British India is called upon to make several other financial concessions to the States to secure them as members of the Federation. And the Committee estimates that its recommendations "would impose on federal revenues an ultimate gross burden of approximately Rs. 1 crore per annum additional to that borne by the central revenues of the Government of India to-day." Anticipating the natural objection that too big a price is demanded for the Princes' entry into the Federation, the Committee very naively assures the public that, "by the very fact of their entry into the Federation the States would be making a contribution which is not to be weighed in golden scales." But the benefits of Federation are common to all federating units and it follows that the burdens thereof should be equitably distributed among all the units. Otherwise partnership with the Princes will become an expensive luxury.

NO ROOM FOR DOUBT HERE.

Regarding the vexed question of the transfer to the Federal Government of the Princes' contributions to the Paramount Power, the Committee suggests a curious compromise. It says that the contributions are "by reason of their origin and nature payable to the Paramount Power and would not pass as a matter of course to the Federal Government." But the Committee anticipates that "the Paramount Power would in fact place them, so long as they continue to be paid, at the disposal of that Government and that the States could raise no valid objection to such a course." There is no room for any doubt on this point. As Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer observes in his "Indian Constitutional Problems":

> One provision which clinches the matter beyond doubt is the provision in Section 20, clause 2 (Government of India Act) according to which the revenues of India include all tributes in respect of any territories which would have been receivable by, or in the name of, the East India Company, if the Government of India Act of 1858 had not been passed. There is surely no clearer proof of subordination to, or of the nexus with, the Government of India than the payment of tribute to the credit of the revenues of India.

WAIT AND SEE.

It is unnecessary to discuss in detail here the various financial relations between the Princes and the Federal Government, as recommended by the Davidson Committee. Federation is still in the air. We shall first see whether the Princes, or a fair number of them, accept the obvious political implications of federation. If they do so without insisting on impossible terms, it will not be difficult for British India to adjust financial relations with them.

An Impossible Proposal

There is a report going round that the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay is making a bid for the retention of the office of the Chief Presidency Magistrate in his hands for another five years. The retiring age of the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay is 55. The same rule prevails in Calcutta and Madras. It may be recalled that, formerly the retiring age of the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court at Bombay was 55 but the late Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court Diwan Bahadur K. M. Javeri applied that it should be brought into line with the retiring age of the Chief Judges of Madras and Calcutta. Government after some hesitation agreed to Mr. Javeri's proposal. At or about the time Mr. Javeri's proposal was accepted by Government, the Chief Presidency Magistrate approached Government with a similar proposal in regard to his own post but the proposal was turned down by Government.

Undaunted by his previous failure Sir Hormuzdiar has again sought to enlist the support of the High Court for the proposal to have the retiring age of the Chief Presidency Magistrate raised to sixty. He is not, of course, anxious for personal favours. He wants the age limit to be settled before he retires and thus confer a boon on the future incumbents of the post, though incidentally he will give a rebuff to his colleagues all of whom are due to retire before Sir Hormuzdiar completes his sixty years. Sir Hormuzdiar has, however, overlooked the financial stringency of the moment and we doubt whether the Government, when everyone is demanding retrenchment, will be willing to shell out an additional seven thousand rupees a year in order to retain Sir Hormuzdiar in his post for five years more. This figure of Rs. 7,000 is arrived at by a simple process of mental arithmetic. If Sir Hormuzdiar, who is drawing Rs. 2,000 p.m., retires in March next in the ordinary course according to his "corrected age" and, assuming that one of his colleagues succeeds him as Chief on a starting pay of Rs. 1,500, the latter's post being filled by a new recruit on the present starting salary of Rs. 800, there will be a clear saving of about Rs. 1,200 p.m. Making allowance for the pension of Sir Hormuzdiar which would be about Rs. 600 there will be a monthly saving of about Rs. 600 or Rs. 7,000 per year.

Proposals of this kind on the very eve of wide constitutional changes are in any case undesirable and are calculated to provoke the criticism that Government are going out of their way to anticipate the policy of administration, the new Government would think it advisable to follow in such matters. The proposal, we consider, is unsound in principle but to incur an extra expenditure of Rs. 1,44,000 during the most trying financial times that are ahead would be to subscribe to a policy of financial recklessness. With a Reorganisation Committee exploring the means of securing further retrenchment and economy in the administration, it is inconceivable that any Government could agree to such a proposal.

"DISGRACE TO CHRISTENDOM"

The poor response to Mr. Lansbury's appeal to churches of all denominations to use their influence to terminate the "disgrace to Christendom," namely, the Anglo-Irish economic war was a foregone conclusion. The Western Churches have long ceased to be what they were once supposed to be, the custodian of the moral standards of Western civilisation. The Chief Rabbi very candidly confessed his utter helplessness when he replied that he did not see how any action of his could advance the cause of peace. Evidently he does not think much of merely making vague appeals to others, as Mr. Lansbury himself is doing, to use all their influence to save the reputation of Christendom. The Church of England is a mere handmaid of the State and one is not surprised to find the Archbishop of Canterbury already taking sides and saying that the Premier has done everything possible to induce Mr. de Valera to take a more reasonable attitude.

MAY BE GOOD

"Advance" is responsible for the news that the Government of Bengal propose starting a Jute Corporation for sale and fixing the price of jute, with a view to leave a fair margin of profit to the cultivator. The cultivators will be at liberty to sell their product in the market if they can get a higher price independently. For the last few years the producers of jute have been hit exceedingly hard by the fall in prices of the raw material, despite all efforts to control the acreage. Sir John Anderson has now found that the Zamindars are only too anxious to hand over their estates to the Court of Wards for management, since they are unable to get anything from the cultivators. Every now and then we have news of hundreds of estates being sold for default of payment of revenue. What is worse, the jute growers have been in the hands of Calcutta millowners and speculators and these have regulated the prices to their personal advantage. Should the scheme materialise, it may do some good to the cultivator.

NO LIBERTIES TO RESTORE

New Constitution Must Safeguard People's Rights

(By MANMATH R. ROW.)

The trend of Mr. Horniman's interesting and forceful article entitled "Restore Our Liberties" in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 25th July 1932 is that the Governor-General cannot, merely by an Ordinance deprive His Majesty's Indian Subjects of the Liberty of the Press and Person and freedom from detention without trial. The Ordinance-making power of the Governor-General is derived from Section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1919.

Sec. 72 runs as follows:—

"The Governor-General may, in cases of emergency, make and promulgate Ordinances for the peace and good government of British India or any part thereof, and any Ordinance so made shall, for the space of not more than six months from its promulgation, have the like force of law as an Act passed by the Indian Legislature. But the power of making Ordinances under this Section is subject to the like restriction as the power of the Indian Legislature to make laws."

It has been decided by the Privy Council in the case of Emperor vs. Bhagat Singh (33 Bom. L. R. 950) that the sole judge of the "emergency" and "peace and good government" is the Governor-General, and therefore not the particular Court before whom the validity of an Ordinance may be called into question. The Full Bench of the Bombay High Court in the recent Ordinance Cases has extended that doctrine and decided that the Governor-General may even leave the application of a particular Ordinance in any part of India to local authorities.

WHAT THE ACT SAYS.

This brings us to the last part of Section 72, which is that an Ordinance shall be subject to the like restriction as the power of the Indian Legislature to make laws. To examine this restriction, we must go to Section 65 sub-section (2) which runs thus:

"The Indian Legislature has not, unless expressly so authorised by Act of Parliament, power to make any law repealing or affecting:—

(1) Any Act of Parliament passed after 1860 and extending to British India (including the Army Act, etc.);

(2) Any Act of Parliament enabling the Secretary of State in Council to raise money in the United Kingdom for the Government of India; and has not power to make any law affecting the Authority of Parliament, *or any part of the unwritten laws or constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland whereon may depend in any degree the allegiance of any person* to the Crown of the United Kingdom etc."

INCONCEIVABLE TO LAYMEN.

No doubt the words in Italics were in the mind of Mr. Horniman when he wrote the article. To a layman, it is certainly inconceivable that, by a stroke of the pen, the Governor-General can deprive inhabitants of British India of what is known as the Liberty of the Person. But that this is so has been decided by the Privy Council in the case of Bugga vs. King-Emperor 37 Indian Appeals 128. In that case, the appellant along with others had been convicted and sentenced by the Special Tribunal set up under the Ordinance applying Martial Law to certain parts of the Punjab.

It was contended that the Ordinance, by depriving British Subjects in India of the right to be tried in the ordinary course by the established Courts of Law affected the unwritten laws and constitution whereon the allegiance of His Majesty's Subjects in India depends, and was therefore repugnant to Sec. 65 sub-section (2) of the Government of India Act 1915 (similar to the same section in the Later Act of 1919). This contention was rejected by their Lordships. Viscount Cave in the course of his judgment said (at p. 138):—

"The argument appears to rest upon a misconception as to the meaning and effect of the sub-section. The sub-section does not prevent the Indian Government from passing a law which may modify or affect a rule of the Constitution or of the Common Law upon the observance of which some person may conceive or allege that his allegiance depends. It refers only to laws which directly affect the allegiance of the subject to the Crown, as by a transfer or qualification of the allegiance or a modification of the obligations thereby imposed."

MADGAONKAR'S JUDGMENT.

More recently, Mr. Justice Madgaonkar laid down in the Sholapur Martial Law Habeas Corpus Applications that the principles of English Constitutional Law are not applicable in India. This was in the Full Bench Case of Emperor vs. Chanappa 32 Bom. L. R. 1613. The Petitioners said that their arrest and subsequent conviction by the Martial Law Courts was illegal. His Lordship said (p. 1634):—

"In regard to the liberty of the subject, it is to be noticed that apart from Sec. 72 (of the Government of India Act), Bengal Regulation III of 1818, Bombay Regulation XXV of 1827, and Madras Regulation II of 1819 empower the Governor-General to detain without trial any Indian Subject for an unlimited period; and I am unable to see that Section 72 (of the Government of India Act) violates the liberty of the subject any more than these three regulations, or is more inconsistent with allegiance to the Crown. The argument founded on English Constitutional Law is.....from its basis fallacious.....There is no Constitution in this sense (in India) and no Common Law. .....Neither the Common Law of England nor the Petition of Rights holds good in India. The liberty of the subject on the one hand and the powers of the Executive on the other are widely different in England and in India. The entire argument for the Petitioners, therefore, in so far as it is based upon the Constitutional law or the Common Law of England is quite inapplicable to the powers of the Executive or the Liberty of the Subject in India. .....If a rough generalisation is needed, I should say that the normal powers of the Executive in India, as, for instance, the Regulations above mentioned and the power to promulgate Ordinances, not only equal, but they far exceed, the powers with which Parliament had armed the Executive during the Great War under the Defence of the Realm Act, and the rules thereunder."

FOR THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

This sets out correctly and concisely the position of British Indian Subjects in India. They can be detained without trial, their movements can be controlled and their property can be seized by the Executive, which under the Law to-day is Omnipotent.

Whatever form of Government is proposed for India, and whatever the safeguards proposed thereunder, the Liberty of the Person must be jealousy guarded in the future Constitution. Specific Sections must be inserted in the new Government of India Act, whereunder the Executive will not be enabled to detain subjects without trial in the ordinary Courts of the land. One cannot do better than to engraft in a statutory form, the principles of English Constitutional Law embodied in the Petition of Rights and Habeas Corpus. In all cases, the Courts of the land must not be deprived of their power to go into questions where the Government and the Subject are opposite parties. The Sections safeguarding the Liberty of the Subject should declare that any Statute of the Indian Legislature repugnant thereto should be "ultra vires". If the new Constitution is to contain "Safeguards in the interests of India" no safeguard will be more valuable than this safeguard, guaranteeing the liberty of the person of every Subject.

Notes of the Dav

Chowringhee Upset.

The "Statesman" takes a paternal interest in Bombay affairs, and it has now come down on the Corporation for their sins and asks Government to "learn" them a lesson in its best manner. The Corporation allowed Dr. Jivraj Mehta, who is an Ordinance prisoner at Bijapur, on the recommendation of the Commissioner 24 months' leave of various kinds, most of which was due to him and this Christian paper is shocked at it. Dr. Mehta was jailed for not reporting himself to the Police at Bijapur, where he was removed, after arrest without trial, to two years' R. I.—a kind of punishment which even Sir Ernest Hotson lamented in London was not fair and proper and left its permanent impression on the minds of the public. The Municipal Commissioner, as a matter of routine, asked for the Corporation's sanction and it was given. The "Statesman" is annoyed that Dr. Mehta should have refused to obey the order at all. "This order" it writes, "in a form common enough" should have been obeyed without any ado. We wonder if the Editor of the paper had been ordered to do similarly, what he would have thought of it.

Liberals' Warning.

Many Liberal leaders are as keen on the right objective in the constitutional enquiry as on the right procedure. The "Leader" quotes the following from a letter by "one of the most distinguished and most respected of living Indians." "If there is one point on which I am quite clear it is that if we do not get central responsibility with or without federation, we should turn our backs on the new constitution and refuse to co-operate in working it and persuade other parties also to do the same." The "Leader" goes a step further and states, with regard to the question of the Indianisation of the army, that "if the Imperial Government are not prepared to move beyond the Chetwode Committee's proposals, the country should withhold its co-operation." We hope these spirited declarations will be duly remembered by all Liberals when the testing time comes. Meanwhile we are glad the Liberals realise that there are many occasions when non-co-operation becomes a duty.

Praise And A Warning.

It is natural that Sir John Anderson, who himself was closely connected with the Police for the past 12 years, should pay a handsome tribute to the Bengal Police for their work. He complains that attempts are being made "to besmirch the Police reputation and thereby undermine their self-respect and hamper them in their work" though he concedes at the same time that charges of improper conduct made against them would be "carefully and thoroughly investigated," not publicly, but officially perhaps. Nobody would have had anything to say if the Police really devoted their attention to "preserve the high traditions," for it cannot do anybody any harm. We know it is the fashion in these days among those in high places to praise the Police incontinently, but it is exaggerated praise which makes them more than ever suspect in the public estimation. The warning to the Police that there should be no reprisals was both essential and timely, and in Bengal it is necessary with semi-martial law in Chittagong.

Rather Futile.

Prof. Radhakrishnan, the Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University, speaking before the International committee of intellectual co-operation at Geneva asked them to bring moral pressure to bear on those powers which are exploiting other peoples. "Indians and Chinese were pacifists by training and temperament," he said, "but their present conditions, material needs and moral disgust with their subjection were making them wonder whether pacifism is a mistake and militarism the right thing." There is a great deal of truth in this, but it will not move either the Powers or the intellectuals to give up the exploitation of the weaker peoples of the earth. His appeal to the League of Nations to enforce "equality and justice among all peoples, small and great, backward and advanced" will equally fall on deaf ears, for the League is there to strengthen the hands of the mighty, keep the weak in their place and consolidate the special privileges of the privileged.

Tipsy-Cake

Latest from Ottawa:

"It is understood that further progress has been recorded at the Imperial Economic Conference though official reticence precludes definite appraisement of its extent."

We take off our hat to Reuter's man. Nobody has ever beaten this impressive announcement of the fact that the writer was unable to find out anything.

* * * *

The Dominions Meat Committee and the Dominions Butter Committee, however, are not letting the grass grow under their feet. They have arranged what preferences Dominion meat and butter are to have. But there is no mention of what they are going to give in return.

* * * *

"It is understood that the Dominions Meat Committee's report avoids extravagant demands and does not ask for preferences, but asks for quantitative restriction". It sounds like something invented by Sir John Simon but they have left out Sir John's other stunt adjective "qualitative"—which is surely rather important in the case of meat and butter.

* * * *

Reuter cables the usual symposium of editorial boosts of the Davidson Report. Will the worthy Baron cable to England an equally full symposium of the adverse criticisms in the Indian press. No, he will not. He will tell the British public what the Anglo-Indian papers say.

* * * *

There ought to be a recognised formula for this sort of thing whenever the report of a Government Committee on any Indian subject comes out.

1. Opinions of the British Press.—A really careful, laborious and praiseworthy investigation of a difficult and intricate subject and a Report suggesting the only possible solution of the perplexing problems with which the whole subject bristles.
2. Opinions of the Indian Press.—All fudge and a waste of money.

* * * *

The Director of Information makes a belated announcement of the re-shuffling of Cabinet Portfolios in Bombay. The Minister for Local Self-Government now also bears the burden of Medical Administration and Public Health, Sanitation, Forests and Public Works. It is reported that the poor fellow never stops signing papers and initialing files all day long.

* * * *

The Minister for Education has had Agriculture, Veterinary Department, Co-operative Society and Excise shoved into his portfolio and is getting more education than he ever dreamed in his life would come to him.

* * * *

The High Court quashed conviction under the Ordinance on Tuesday because the Magistrate forgot to record the evidence. We are surprised that a little thing like this should be regarded as so serious a matter under Ordinance law.

* * * *

The "Leader" in a somewhat mixed metaphor says Sir Samuel Hoare has landed himself in a hole and has been trying to cut the Gordian knot by his ukases, but has succeeded in tying more knots.

* * * *

Rather a complicated achievement for a simple, straightforward man. However, let him tie as many knots as he may, a new Alexander will come sooner or later to cut what he can't untie.

* * * *

POSTAL BOYCOTT OF CHINA'S NEW STATE

GENEVA, July 27.

China's decision to institute a postal boycott of the new State of Manchukuo has been officially communicated to the League by Mr. Yen.—"Evening News of India."

It's bad enough to call it "China's New State" but the suggestion that she would boycott it if it were is a bit beyond the limit.

* * * *

We try to keep away from that matrimonial column but it exercises an uncanny fascination for those who have once poured over its "wanteds". Here is a demand for "a girl, beautiful, fair-complexioned, healthy, well-accomplished and educated, descending from a reformed and respectable family."

* * * *

We don't pretend to know what it means. Whether the healthy and accomplished young female is required to have fallen, or being in the state of falling, from grace; whether it is a rigid condition that the family should be a collection of reformed rakes or whether—well there it is and we leave it to you!

* * * *

"LAKHS LOST BY COTTON PESTS."

Sounds like a slogan for the anti-Boycott campaign.

"BARBARIC & BRUTAL"

What They Think In England Of The Whipping Of Juveniles

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

There was an interesting debate in the House of Commons on June 30th on the subject of whipping as a punishment for boys, which should be read, marked, learned and inwardly digested by everybody concerned in the administration of the penal laws of this country. The discussion arose on the Children and Young Persons' Bill, a measure to amend the law in regard to juvenile offenders, by abolishing anachronistic methods and substituting modes of dealing with young persons and children who are brought before the courts in such a way as to save them from contamination with criminal associations and to make punishment, if it has to be inflicted, reformative as well as corrective.

WITHOUT A DIVISION.

The original Bill when presented to the House contained a clause authorising the whipping of a boy offender by the police on the order of a Magistrate. This clause was deleted by the Commons but restored to the Bill when it came up for consideration in the House of Lords, the majority of the members of which, as everybody knows are themselves men with a hopelessly anachronistic mentality and outlook on life. The Lords' amendment came up for reconsideration by the Commons on June 3, when the motion to disagree with it and to delete the clause again from the Bill was carried without a division. It is notable that this occurred in a House, composed to the extent of about ninety per cent. of Conservative Members.

THE DIE-HARD VIEW.

Equally notable were the discussion, and the views expressed by those who supported the deletion of the clause. Mr. Oliver Stanley, the Under-Secretary of the Home Department, expressing the official view, said that, while he believed personally that whipping might prove to be an effective deterrent, in the circumstances contemplated under the Bill it would prove neither effective nor deterrent. "When a child was whipped in his home or in school he felt that it was "part of the game" and part of the discipline he expected and there was nothing shameful in it." This is the good old-fashioned view of the English upper classes which is really a gross misreading of the psychology of the average boy, English or foreign, to which few will subscribe except those who are bent on maintaining the right of parents and schoolmasters to administer corporal punishments. It is an idea invented and sedulously propagated by disciplinarians of the old hard school and warmly supported by people with flagellative tendencies. The boy who thinks there is "nothing shameful" in being whipped—until he has been thoroughly hardened by being whipped frequently and seeing others whipped—does not exist. It is, in any case, a foolish contention because, if you eliminate the factor of shame, surely at least fifty per cent. of the deterrent effect claimed for the punishment goes. But I do not want to waste space on discussing these aspects of the general question.

CONCENSUS OF OPINION.

What is significant is that this discussion in the Commons showed that there is a general concensus of opinion in England today among people of all classes and political parties, apart from experts in penology who have long ago made up their minds on the subject that whipping as a punishment for juvenile offenders is wrong from both the moral and the expedient point of view. One lady member, a Conservative, who believes that "a good sound whipping by its parents occasionally does a child good," was in no doubt whatever about the harmfulness of empowering magistrates to order whipping for a child and described it as "not only barbaric but brutal." And this appears to have been the view of the House.

Even those who subscribe to the efficacy of corporal punishment refused, with one or two negligible erceptions, to admit that whipping as a punishment inflicted by the courts was either desirable or right. Another Conservative lady member declared that whipping as a punishment had proved a failure. It was a wrong form of punishment of young offenders which encouraged criminal tendencies.

HOW CAN THEY KNOW?

The point which requires to be strongly emphasised in the consideration of the question is, in the words of yet another Conservative lady member, that there is no definition of the type of child who ought to be whipped and without some knowledge of the child's nature it is impossible to say whether it will do it good or harm. The great thing is to see that nothing is done which will prevent the child from growing up to be a useful citizen.

Not only is all this very true, but it represents the views I believe of the majority of English magistrates to-day, who have for some time past, ceased practically to make use of the law, which as it has stood till now, empowers them to order the whipping of juvenile offenders, because it has been borne in upon most of those concerned with the punishment of crime that, not only the whipping of juvenile offenders but the flogging of adults is a form of punishment which is not only "barbaric and brutal", but in most cases has no effect either as a deterrent or in producing reform of the bad instincts or habits of the person on whom it is inflicted.

IN INDIA!

Yet what do we find in India. While in other countries, like England, corporal punishment is regarded as an unclean and generally undesirable thing to be discarded as "barbaric and brutal" or, on the mere ground of expediency, as ineffective and harmful, in India it is still freely inflicted by magistrates and even on political offenders. This whipping of political offenders for breaches of jail discipline is, I think I am not wrong in saying a thing unheard of in any country and in the interests of civilised administration it ought to be stopped at once. If reports of such occurrences, as have been the subject of official boasts in Government communiques, appeared in the British press as having taken place in Soviet Russia the air would ring with denunciation.

WORST OF ALL.

Worst of all is the whipping of boys ordered by magistrates for alleged political crimes, which has become fairly common. Nothing impresses me more in the discussion in the House of Commons than the argument, I have quoted, that, even if whipping of juveniles in any case may be assumed to be desirable, to give this power to a magistrate, who is totally ignorant of the psychology, tendencies and nervous qualities of the juvenile he orders to be whipped. Most of these young people who have been whipped for these political offences, if not all, must be regarded as being quite free from bad instincts or criminal tendencies. They have done the things with which they are charged either in a mood of boyish patriotism or in a spirit of bravado or perhaps merely of fun. Putting aside the humanitarian aspect, I cannot understand the sense of punishments which it is recognised by a host of authorities on penology and child psychology involve the grave danger of permanently brutalising and incriminating the characters of those on whom they are inflicted.

ZEALOUS WHIPPERS.

It was urged by one speaker in the Commons debate that the average police officer in England is so averse to this kind of punishment that he only administers it in a sham way. I wish this were true of the individuals who are commissioned to perform this odious duty in this country. It is common knowledge that in India these whippings are inflicted with zeal and sometimes with excessive zeal.

A few days ago I saw a man of 32 in the Free Crescent Hospital, Bombay, who had been given 12 stripes only in the jail by order of a magistrate. He was admitted to the hospital on the same day, after release from the jail, unable to walk, in great agony and in a generally pitiable condition. I saw him on the third day. It was with difficulty that he could be held up in a partially erect position for the examination of his wounds. He was still quite unable to stand erect, much less to walk. He was still in great pain, the site of the whipping was enormously swollen and the marks of the stripes were not ordinary weals, such as usually result from stripes inflicted by a cane, but actual cuts opening the flesh to a considerable extent. I am told to-day that it will be some days yet before he will be fit for discharge from the hospital.

IS IT TYPICAL?

Here is a case which has come under notice, because the victim was released as soon as the whipping had been inflicted, there being apparently no sentence of imprisonment. I cannot say whether it is an exceptional case of unnecessary brutality or whether it is typical of the usual severity of these punishments. But it certainly justifies the contention, so strongly emphasised by opponents of corporal punishment, that it is calculated to brutalise those who have to administer it.

It is time that we realised in this country that the infliction of physical injury, which has lasting effects, as a form of punishment either for adults or juveniles is a barbaric custom which belongs to the past, which has brutalising tendencies and is generally considered to be ineffective either as a deterrent or reformative measure. It is difficult when writing of these things in this country to say all that ought to be said on the subject. So I conclude with an appeal to all those who can bring their influence to bear in these matters and who desire to see India brought into line with other countries in this respect, to use their influence strenuously to secure the abolition of the power of Magistrates and Jail Superintendents to order these floggings and whippings.

New Registrar Of Small Causes Court

Mr. Manmohan R. Jayakar, B.A., LL.B. who has been appointed as the Registrar of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, in place of Mr. D. M. Daruwalla who retired on July 21.

Mr. Manmohan R. Jayakar comes from a well-known Pathare Prabhua family and is the son of the late Rao Bahadur Raghunath S. Jayakar, J.P., Dewan of Cutch and is the nephew of Col. Jayakar, the first Indian entrant in the I. M. S. cadre. Mr. Jayakar joined the clerical staff of the Small Causes Court in 1908 as a junior clerk and gradually rose step by step to the position of judicial clerk to the Chief Judge which appointment he held for eight years. His genial and loveable nature has endeared him to his staff and those who came in contact with him.

BE WORTHY OF YOUR UNIVERSITY

Vice-Chancelor's Advice To Bombay Students

BOMBAY, Thursday.

"It is your business to understand the situation in India. It is your business to keep memories of events in India. Remember that the educated man if he is going to be worthy of the University, he can have no narrower horizen. Let your interests be wide; let your sympathies be wide; you are members not simply of the Indian nation but of the whole world and the really educated man must realise his membership of this wider universal community. These are the things that should characterise the life of a student."

The above advice was given to the students of Bombay, by Rev. John McKenzie, Principal of the Wilson College and the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, in the course of an inaugural lecture on "The student and his work" delivered this evening under the auspices of Mahavir Students' Union at the Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya hall.

(A fuller report will appear in our next issue.

PATHANS AND MEMONS IN FACTION FIGHT

Gambling And Its Sequel

BOMBAY, Thursday.

There was a faction fight between Pathans and Memons to-night at about 10 at Chunabhatti, on the Mohemadali Road. The timely arrival of the police stopped the fight and saved the situation.

It appears that two parties of Memons and Pathans were gambling at Chunabatti and one party lost heavily. The losing party picked up a quarred and it soon grew into a fight between the two parties and big crowd gathered. It is said thtt stones were also thrown at each other and many were injured.

Sargeant Twiss of the Pydhonie Police Station receiving information hurried up to the spot with a police party and dispersed the crowd.

Inspector Siraji of the Dongri Police Station also came on the scene later and arrested two persons on suspicion.

Seven Hindus Injured In Free Fight

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Seven Hindus were injured as a result of a free fight between two rival sections of the Hindu community this evening at 7 on the De'Lisle Road.

It appears that both the parties were drunk and from exchange of words they came to hand to hand fight just in front of the Mathradas Mills. The police came on the scene and after dispersig the crowd removed the injured to he K E M Hospital. Six were treated and let off. One has been detained for further treatment.

The cause of the fight is not known.

The police are investigating.

HOW THE STRIKE ORIGINATED

Alleged Harassment By Petty Officials

Workers' Demands Not Conceded

Mr. A. N. Sheti the General Secretary of the Bombay Dock Workers' Union sends the following for publication:—

The public are already aware that about 250 barge workers in the employ of the Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. are on strike since Thursday last. The immediate cause of the strike was the dismissal of one of the workers, Sabaji Fakir. But the main cause of the strike is the harassment caused to the workers by the petty officials of the Company. These petty officials, the workers complain, started compelling the barge workers to do all sorts of odd jobs, such as pulling the fan in the office, removing the cargo from the godown to the barges and vice versa etc., which do not fall within the sphere of their legitimate duties. The workers resented this and refused to do any work which was not really the part of their duties. This resulted in the dismissal of one of the bargeman which ultimately culminated in the strike.

WORKERS EXPELLED FROM THEIR 'HOMES.'

Immediately after striking work the strikers who were all members of the Dock Workers' Union came to the Union Office. The Union assured them of its full support and took up the question of the strike.

All the barge workers live in the barges themselves which are the property of the Company. As soon as they went on strike the Company asked them to quit the barges. The strikers would not do it willingly. The Company therefore resorted to strict measures and compelled the barge men to leave the barges. But fortunately the Union was able to make some temporary arrangement for their lodging. Still they are put to immense inconvenience as all their provisions are left behind in the barges and as they have no money to buy fresh provisions.

The Company started recruiting black-legs from the first day of the strike. One of the prominent stevedores in the docks was as usual ready to help the Company. The Company also tried to persuade its workers in the Mazagaon Dock to work as black-legs. For the first two days the arrangement worked. But when the significance of the strike was explained to them they refused to act as black-legs. On their refusal they were threatened with notices of discharge. The workers were not intimidated by the threat and the company had to leave them alone. Now the company is trying to get its work done with the help of some new recruits: but owing to their inexperience and want of skill very little work is actually being done.

WORKERS ADAMANT.

The Company is taking an unreasonable attitude as regards the settlement of this dispute. All the workers are the members of the Union and have perfect confidence in the Union. Still the Company has peremptorily refused to recognise the Union and to negotiate through it. The workers are firm in their resolve not to go back to work unless a settlement is arrived at with the Union.

As invited by the Company the Committee of the strikers saw the Managing Agent on the 25th. The managing agent had a long talk with the Committee in which re tried to persuade the strikers not to have anything to do with the Union. The Committee gave him a fitting reply. As regards the demands of the strikers the Agent was not even prepared to discuss with the Committee the main demands of the strikers viz. the reinstatement of Sabaji Fakir and the removal of Mr. Nazarath and Kashiram Sarang. The Agent expressed his willingness to grant two the minor demands of the ers. This could not of cours tisfy the workers.

UNION'S PROPAGANDA.

Strikers meetings are being held in the Union office every day in the evening. They are addressed by the Union leaders and other labour leaders also. The spirit of the strikers is wonderful. They are prepared to any amount of hardships and have resolved to fight to the last. The Union is carrying on propaganda in favour of the strike by issuing handbills, holding meetings etc. The strikers are getting assurance of help and sympathy from all the working class organisations.

In the end I desire to appeal to the generous citizens of Bombay to help the barge-men in their hour of need. They are driven from their homes, the barges and have nothing to fall back upon. The union is trying to help them as best as it could. But its resources are very limited. I have therefore to request the liberal minded citizens to give some substantial help to the strikers. Contributions may be sent to the Dock Workers' Union at Frere Road, Opp. Prince's Dock.

HONORARY MAGISTRATE UNDER FIRE OF CROSS-EXAMINATION

Evidence In Riot Case

Mr. H. M. Chowna, the honorary Presidency Magistrate, was under the fire of five defence counsels on Thursday afternoon, when the case in which Raghunath Gangaji and 10 other Hindus stand charged with rioting by throwing stones at a Masjid in Bhandari Street on May 30 last came up for further hearing before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Additional Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazgaon Police Court.

Mr. Mankar, police prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, while Messrs. J. T. Parulekar, C. P. Desai, Raj, Kamlakar and M. J. Gordhandas defended the accused.

WARNING TO RIOTERS.

Mr. Chowna, who was called as a court witness, stated in his examination-in-chief that he was on riot duty on May 30 last. He along with Sergeant Wilkinson went to Bhandari Street twice or thrice in a military lorry. On his last round at about 10 a.m. witness noticed some Hindus stoning a masjid on the other side of the street. Witness on seeing that some hooligans were bent on mischief witness ordered the police constables to arrest the rioters. Majority of them were arrested on the spot. Witness did not know whether some persons were arrested from inside the buildings

Cross-examined by Mr. Parulekar, witness said: "I remember that the majority of persons must have been arrested in the street."

Counsel: Did police constables enter any premises?—Yes. They entered three or four premises, but I cannot say if they arrested any persons. They might have or they might not have arrested.

Counsel:—Did you ask rioters to disperse?

Witness:—I did. I warned them twice or thrice but they would not listen.

MINIMUM FORCE.

Counsel:—Did you get annoyed?

Witness:—I was certainly annoyed that my words were not heeded even after repeated warnings, so I ordered their arrest. Of course I used the minimum force.

When questioned by counsel, whether witness had warned them, when people were standing in the balcony, he replied: No. shouted to people in the street not to collect there.

Counsel:—Did they run away on seeing you?—Yes.

Where were the persons arrested?—In the street.

Counsel:—You said just now that all people ran away on seeing your lorry.

Witness—Yes, but there were some people still standing in the street. They were throwing stones towards the masjid on the other side of the street. Probably they did not see us or they did not get an opportunity to escape.

Counsel:—Can you say that the accused were actually throwing stones?—I cannot say that the accused were among the rowdy element on that day.

When questioned whether there were police constables in addition to the military, witness replied that about a dozen were with him.

Counsel:—Did any of the police constables enter any of the premises in Bhandadri Street?—Yes, they entered three or four premises. I remember one house very well where the outer door was bolted after three or four persons had rushed in. I personally went there and knocked at the door asking the inmates to open it.

ALL ABOUT ARRESTS

Witness then stated that when the door was opened, three or four constables went in. He could not say definitely whether they arrested some persons or not.

Counsel.—Did the military make any arrests.—No. All the arrests were made by the police.

Was there any police officer with you?—Yes. Sergeant Wilkinson was there obeying my orders. Did he make any arrests?—He might have or might not have. I saw him put in three or four men into the lorry, but I cannot say definitely whether he personally arrested them or not.

HOW TO BREAK DOORS

Counsel.—About the house you referred to, whom did you ask to open the door?

Witness. I saw through the split (slit) in the door somebody standing against the bolted door. I asked him to open it, and threatened that the door would be broken, if he did not open it. The man got frightened and opened the door.

"I CANNOT BE DEFINITE"

Did the police arrest the persons, who ran into the house?—I do not know if the persons who were to be arrested were actually arrested or not. They might have arrested them or not. I am saying this for the fifth time. I cannot be definite.

Were any persons arrested at all from that house?—I cannot say. None of them was brought to me. I cannot say if any were arrested from other houses either.

GLASS OF WATER.

At this stage, Mr. Chowna, whose voice had become husky, asked of the interpreter for a glass of water, and the Magistrate overhearing told witness to go to his (Magistrate's) Chamber and take it.

After the witness left the court, the magistrate humorously remarked to the defence counsel: "You must be careful about this witness. You do not want such an important witness to collapse in the box.

STONE-THROWING

Mr. Chowna next stated that stones were coming in Bandari Street from the direction of the Round Temple, and the driver was hit in the chest by a stone, when the lorry stopped in the middle of the street. While coming from Sandhurst Road, witness had seen some persons in Bhandari Street throwing stones at the Masjid. Witness therefore instead of going straight towards them, came round via Durgadevi street and ordered the police constables to arrest them. A majority of them were arrested at the corner of the Bhandari steet from where they were throwing stones.

"CANNOT IDENTIFY NOW."

Counsel.—Where were the other arrests made?—All arrests were made at one and in the same place.

Were the arrested persons among these throwing stones?—The majority were among them.

Could you identify the persons in the dock —I recognised them at the time of arrest, but I cannot identify them now.

The cross-examination having been concluded, it was decided that the Magistrate and Counsel should visit the locality in the evening.

The hearing was adjourned to Saturday.

A Correction

Messrs. Baijnath Gangadhar, Merchants and Commission Agents writes from Marwari Bazar, Bombay:—

"With reference to the report of the arrest of one Mr. Shriniwas Bhagwandas appearing in your issue of the 26th instant, we beg to inform you that Mr. Shriniwas is not a partner in the firm of Messrs. Baijnath Gangadhar, and has no connection whatsoever with the said firm."

SCARFACE

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executed carefully and at reasonable charges by
PANDYA MOTOR REPAIR AND PAINTING WORKS
Opposite JAIN MANDIR, near Prarthana Samaj.

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DAKSHASAV.
The BEST TONIC Of The Day

AT THE
TOWN HALL
3rd AUGUST 9-30 P.M.
ARCTIC BALL

The BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB
present in
CABARET
10 BOMBAY THRILLER GIRLS.
Trained by
MISS JUNE CARLYLE.
Judging of Finalists
"ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY"
BEAUTY COMPETITION
The date for submission of photographs has been extended to 29th July.

ADMISSION TICKETS Rs. 5 including tax.
A plan of tables in the Hall is on view at S. Rose & Co.—Tables will be reserved on a booking of Rs. 1.
MUSIC BY
KEN MAC'S BOHEMIAN DANCE BAND.

SCARFACE

STILL TIRED
AFTER A LONG NIGHT
lacking in energy?

IF it's "hard work" to get up in the morning, if your energy gives out before the day's work is done—it means that you have not slept *soundly* enough. When you feel like this, try taking Horlick's. Not only does it help you to sleep, but its rich nourishment is just what your system needs to keep perfectly fit.

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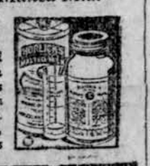
Horlick's can be mixed in a few seconds with the special Horlick's Mixer. Obtainable from Stores or from P. O. Box 2229, Calcutta, for As. 14 in stamps

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Further General Rise

LARGE BUDLY BUSINESS

Bombay, July 28.

The Bombay Stock Exchange again ruled firm to-day and with general buying prices recorded further improvement. Advices from cotton market were also encouraging and although occasional setbacks are not unlikely, there are signs of confidence. Of course the future course of the market largely depends upon political and financial developments in thsi country as well as abroad. Advices from London and New York are also encouraging but we find no improvement in cloth demand. The prosperity does not rest with cheaper money but likewise there should be simultaneous improvement in general buying capacity. If the textile industry experiences good demand then only it will be prosperous otherwise mere expectations of import duty on Japanese cloth will not have material effect.

There was a fairly large budly business done to-day.

TEXTILE SECTION.

Bombay, July 28.	
Ahmedabad Advance	265/0
Apollo Mills	0|12
Bombay Dyeing	655-10
Century	205
Central India	251-4
Colaba Land	64-8
Crescent	41-14
Dawn Mills	471|4
E. D. Sassoon	J/2-3/4
Elphinstone	1/8
Ebrahim Pabaney	74
Edward Sassoon	20/0
Finley	70/10
Fazulbhoy	263-2
Gokak	101/4
Hindustan	1452|8
Indore Malwa	340
Indian Bleaching	130
Indore Malwa	340
Kastoorchand	5-12
Khatau	65/0
Kohinoor	118/2
Lakshmi	805-0
Morarjee	400/0
Madhavjee	7
Model Nagpore	55
Mysore	90/0
New Great	116-14
New City	40/0
Pearl	145-10
Phoenix	255-0
Premier	1/0
Sholapur	1680
Sholapur Deb. (94 F.P.)	93|6
Sassoon Silk	45/0
Swan	55/0
Simplex	21-14
Swadeshi	209-8
Tata Mills	15/0
Vishnu	1282|8

RAILWAY SECTION.

Ahmedabad Prantej	580
Amritsar Patti Old	90/8
Central Provinces	65/8
Dhond Bharamati	74/0
Guzerat	49
Hoshiarpur Doab	62/0
Larkhana	76/0
Mandra Bhon	54/0
Mymensing Rebate	62/0
Mymensing Ltd.	63/0
Pachora Jamner	52/8
Sara Sirajgunj	65/0
Sialkot Narowal	72/0
Sind Light	46/0
Tapti Valley	605
Upper Sind Light	64/0

BANK SECTION.

Bank of India	xd. 86
Bank of Baroda	70
Bombay Provincial	53/0
Central Bank	16/4
Eastern Bank	57/8
Imperial F. P.	1091-4
Imperial P.P.	268-4
Union Bank	3-3-5

CEMENT SECTION.

Bundi Cement	14/6
Gwalior Cement	50/8
India Cement	173/12
Katni Cement Ordy.	166/4
Katni Cement Def.	615/0
Punjab Cement Ordy.	7/12
Punjab Cement Pref.	10
Samahabad Cement	195
Shivrajpur	11|4
United Cement	72/0

HYDRO & ELCCTRIC SECTION.

Ahmedabad Electric	121|14
Andhra Valley Ordy.	913/12
Andhra Valley Pref.	1020
Bombay Tram Ordy.	110/5
Bombay Tram Pref.	68/8
Broach Electric	7/2
Karachi Electric	xd. 146/4
Surat Electric	111/4
Suburban Electric	101/0
Tata Hydro Ordy.	124/6
Tata 8 p.c. Deb.	111/4
Tata Power Ordy.	510
Tata Power Pref.	1180

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

Alcock Ashdown	120
Br. Burma Petrol	2/8
Bombay Burma Old	322/8
Bombay Burma New	107/8
Bombay Steamer	205
Bombay Telephone	53
Bombay 6½ p.c. Deb.	52/8
Bellapur Sugar	101
Indian Radio Ordy.	242/8
Indian Radio Def.	235/0
Indian Mercantile	32/0
McKenzies	60/0
New India Assurance	17/14
Jupiter Insurance	6|8
Oriental Insurance	1890/0
Vulcan Insurance	5/2
Port Canning	558/12
Scindia Steam	7/1
Tata Construction	42
Tata Iron and S. Ord.	21/12
Tata Def.	245
Tata 1st Pref.	125
Tata 2nd Pref.	39

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, July 28.

In response to a further rise of 15 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened Rs. 2/8 higher per candy with Broach A-M delivery quoted at Rs. 185-12. At the opening there was scattered selling and prices declined annas four to Rs. 185/8. There was increased demand shorts were covering and there was some fresh buying which hardened prices to Rs. 186/4.

Later on the market ruled dull with a limited turnover of business and prices receded to Rs 185/12.

The general feeling in the market is against any important change on either side pending the U. S. Bureau Report due on August 8.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 10 points and later on it was reported 12 up. Sterling slumped to 3.52½ and over market closed firm as under:—

Broach J.-A.	Rs. 173
Broach A.-M.	Rs. 186/12
Oomra D.-J.	Rs. 168/12
Bengal D.-J.	Rs. 154/ 4

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 28.	
October	129.50+3.30
January	132.70+2.80

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, July 27.

103 Motiram Vaghji Derol 170½
55 Motiram Vaghji Sindh American 173
142 Motiram Vaghji Manabadar 172½
95 Motiram Vaghji Palej 176½
52 Motiram Vaghji Kapasin 131½
100 P. R. Vakharia Miyagaon 5 on
150 P. R. Vakharia Karban 5 on
129 Toyo Mankwa K. Ranala 156
50 B. Mavji Jamnagar 15 off.
100 Kotak & Co. Warora 172½
100 Patel Cotton Hissar 148½
150 Dawn Mill Vijainagar 158½
80 Dawn Mill Gulabpura 158½

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, July 28.

	Sup.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.
M. G. Bengal U. P.	163	159	155	151
M. G. Rajputana	163	159	155	151
M. G. Punjab	161	157	153	149
M.G. Oomra No. 3	170	166	162	...
M. G. Oomra No. 1	181	177	173	...
M. G. Oomra No. 2	175	171	167	...
No. 2	181	178	174	170
M.G. Broach No. 2	181	178	174	170
M. G. Punjab-America	191	188	184	180
M. G. Surat	233	230	226	222
M.G. Rajpipla	228	225	221	217

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 28.	
Bengal Superfine	160
Bengal Fine	155
Bengal F. G.	150
Sindh-Punjab Fine	155
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	150
Wardha-Hinght Fine	175
Nagpur Savner Fine	175
Yeotmal Fine	172
Arvi Fine	172
Ellichpur Fine	170
Amraoti Fine	168
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	168
Mulkapur Fine	165
Khandesh Fine	165
Muthia F. G.	155
Jalna/Sailu F. G.	165
Burwah Sanavad F. G.	167
Ujjain/Shujaupur F. G.	167
Broach F. G.	173
Punjab/American	185
Punjab/American mix	170
Cambodia	225
Miraj/Sangli	185
Compta Good	195
Jinja	245
Busoga	260
Kampala	265

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, July 28.

	Bales.
Khandesh	203
Barsi-Nugger	69
Berar	17
Dhollera	334
Broach	244
Compta-Dharwar	522
Westerns-Northerns	583
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	772
Americans	200
	Cwts.
Wheat	15.575
Linseed	3.628
Rape, Rai and Mstard seeds	504
Gingellyseed	1,442
Poppyseed	277
Groundnuts	4,409
Castorseed	3.071
Rice	47.322
Myrabollams	2.184
Cottonseed	1.220
Mowraseed	960
Gram	648
Joowar	3,235
Barley	24
Bajree	1.831
Coal	465
	Tons

22-7-32	1361000	818000
Stock at Liverpool 22-7-32	6716000	5303000
Visible Supply 22-7-32	751000	668000
Quantity in Sight 22-7-32	14698000	13188000
Quantity out of Sight 22-7-32	13168000	10950000

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS

EX. GODODN, BOMBAY

Bombay, July 28.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 400/- per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil per case of 84 lbs. Rs. 22 per case.

Filtered Til Seed Oil per case of 84 lbs. Rs. 18/8 per case of 84 lbs

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 105/- per ton.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, July 28.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September. This year.
Khandesh	203	117,235
Central India	...	116,234
Barsi and Nagar	69	77.343
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	22,219
Berar	17	243,336
Central Provinces	...	73,787
Total Oomras	289	650,154
Dholera	334	228,395
N.-W.-Provinces	...	26,970
Rajputana	...	54,416
Sind-Punjab	...	139,136
Broach	244	252,396
Coompta & Dharwar	522	66,905
Westerns-Northerns	583	26,775
Cocoanada	...	7
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	772	13,064
Persian	...	2.902
American	200	273,438
Egyptian and African	...	247,806
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	322
Total	2.944	1,987,686

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

Bombay, July 28.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 21st July. Yesterday	This year
Europe	540	135,737
Japan & China	1 869	704 533
Coast Ports	248	36,639
Up-country by Rail	...	193,761
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	16,457
Total	2 657	1,087,127

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 28.

	1931-32	1930-31
F. P. Bales Receipts to date 27-7-32	10037000	8906000
Receipts Yesterday 27-7-32	3000	3000
Exports to date 27-7-32	8715000	6894000
Stock at Ports 22-7-32	3453000	2324000
Stock Interior Towns		

When buying shoes be advised by practical shoemen

Listen to a prominent shoe-dealer who has been selling shoes for more than 25 years; he says-

"In company with a number of the Flex Agents we have seen the new Flex Shoes being made. We have examined the fine materials, and seen the splendid machines and skilled craftsmanship used in making these Shoes.

We honestly recommend the new Flex Shoes to all our customers who want a smart, well finished and thoroughly reliable shoe at a low price."

WE HAVE RAISED THE QUALITY AND REDUCED THE PRICE.

Flex "PUCCA" Slipper
The ideal footwear for all informal wear; easy to slip on and off. Full cut uppers of finest Chrome leather; specially flexible and long wearing soles.
Rs. 3-15 per pair.

Flex "STUDENT" Shoe.
A smartly shaped Oxford Shoe for every kind of general wear. Special machine sewn soles for comfort and neatness, reinforced for extra wear.
Rs. 4-8 per pair.

● Many kinds of Flex Shoes are available in the Flex Agent's Shops and you should call without delay to see a selection of the new Flex Shoes.

● Flex Shoes are made by Indian Craftsmen in the famous Flex factory at Cawnpore, and are sold by special Agents all over India at prices fixed by the makers and branded on the soles.

For terms of agencies apply-
THE BHALLA SHOE Co.,
Anarkali, LAHORE.

The new FLEX ALL-LEATHER SHOES

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Himani Bakul 3 tablets in a Box
TRIPTI BATH six large Tablets

in six different colours and odours.
These are really superior to imported Soaps but cheaper in price. Ask your dealer

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JAWHAR CO-OPERATIVE STORES, BHAVNAGAR.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd
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Fifth Valuation Out
New Bonus per thousand per Annum
ENDOWMENT Rs. 20
AND
WHOLE LIFE Rs. 25
No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.
Re: Agency and other particulars, please apply
Manager.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Prospects Decreasing

Messrs. P. Crystal & Co. have received the following cable from the American Cotton crop Service:—

"Deep cultivation exterminating grass, causing shedding in the North Eastern part of the belt. The weevil is migrating. High temperatures have checked weevil propagation. The plant is beginning to suffer from lack of moisture in the Eastern belt. The crop prospect is decreasing slowly. The condition of the crop is deteriorating rapidly in the Eastern and Central parts of the Belt."

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LAL MILL'S of Ahmedabad
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Devisahai Hukamchand, Katra Ahluwalia, Amritsar.
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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Trade And Wall Street Operators Buying

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT MORE UNFAVOURABLE THAN EXPECTATION

Bombay, July 28.

The New York cotton futures market early declined on favourable crop conditions but rallied later on trade buying and short covering. Wall Street operators were also buying.

The weekly Government weather report was favourable, but it was more unfavourable than generally expected. Temperatures were too high for plants and although weevil activity is checked but crop deteriorated. Thus there was no improvement in the prospect of the crop.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points but there was marked absence of selling. Prices steadily advanced on trade and Wall Street buying. Shorts were also covering and the market closed at a rise of 14 to 16 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 15 points at 5.95c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 11 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 12 points at 5.77c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 to 5 points. The market was dull and featureless and operators are awaiting Bureau report. The market closed at a rise of 2 to 3 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 7 points at 4.57d.

East Indian cotton prices advanced 2 points and Egyptian cotton futures advanced 4 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 5 to 8 points.

IS WEEVIL ACTIVITY CHECKED?

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state.—

Although crop conditions are reported to be favourable and high temperatures are believed to have checked weevil activity it must not be overlooked that weevil nests in the foliage and punctured buds do not become apparent till next month Private estimates so far are ranging around 12 million bales but usually a deterioration of over 10 per cent in condition takes place between July and August. Garside estimate world's consumption of American cotton for June 99,000 bales and for season ending 30th June 11,457,000 bales. The recent improvement in Wall Street is partly due to the importance attached to the appointment of a Democratic chairman to the Reconstruction Financial Corporation and President Hoovers anxiety to disarm world criticism of the Republican party's short sighted detachment from International economic co-operation. Our opinion is unchanged.

CONSTRUCTIVE DEVELOPMENTS.

The "Cotton Trade Journal" writes:—

"Present prices may be considered as having gone a long way toward discounting the bearish statistical position and Farm Board uncertainties. The possibility of crop scares, a pretty thoroughly liquidated market, a continuance of trade buying, indications of a stabilizing business situation and the ever present possibility of constructive developments of an international character suggest the advisability of purchases during periods of weakness for the present.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October Highest 5.91 (close)

New York Lowest 5.73 (opening).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Market featureless. British trade dispute negotiations adjourned to Friday. Weekly weather report favourable.

Liverpool: Market idle but steady. Weather crop news generally good. Anticipate little change pending Bureau.

New York: Cotton Trade Wall Street buying. Better stocks grains. Weekly weather mostly favourable.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled as under:—

"Dryness and heat helped to retard weevil, but pest has reduced prospect materially from maximum. Estimate world consumption American cotton during June 999,000, and season to end of June 11,457,000. Domestic cloth sales below output, foreign mills unchanged."

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

9-14 a.m.: Light to moderate rainfall in New Orleans dist. (S. E. Louisiana), Amarillo dist. (N. W. Texas). Temperatures abnormally high. Entire belt partly cloudy.

12-35 p.m.: Between midnight and daylight light to moderate rainfall in Oklahoma. Warm.

9-43 p.m.: Weekly Government weather report more unfavourable than expected. Wheat market strong.

Weekly Government weather report: Temperatures abnormally high. Rains needed locally East and Northwest area. Rains too frequent in the Gulf, otherwise condition satisfactory and checking weevil

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 27th instant (5-40 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Movement checked by Farm Board selling. Retain mildly Bullish views."

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 27.

October	5.90+13
December	6.06+14
January 1933	6.14+15
March 1933	6.29+15
Middling spot	5.95+15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, July 27.

October	5.87+12
December	6.02+11
Middling spot	5.77+12

NEW YORK
New York, July 27.
10-55 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

October	5.76
January	5.99
March	6.14

New York—Noon Call.—

October	5.76
January	5.99
March	6.12

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

Days receipts at all U. S. Ports 8,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain 3,000 bales.

Day's exports to the Continent nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, July 27.

	10-10 a.m. quotations	To-day's closing
July 1932	....	4.35+03
August 1932		4.34+03
September 1932		4.34+03
October 1932	4.36	4.35+03
November 1932		4.37+03
December 1932		4.39+02
January 1933	4.44	4.42+02
February 1933		4.45+03
March 1933	....	4.48+03
April 1933		4.51+03
May 1933	....	4.54+03
June 1933		4.56+03
July 1933		4.59+03
Middling Spot		4.57+07

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 27.

Sakellaridis,—	
July	6.64
October	6.83
November	6.89
December	6.93
January 1933	6.99
March 1933	7.03
May 1933	7.16
F.G.F. Spot	6.95

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 27.

Broach—	
Fully good (good staple)	4.21
Fine (good staple)	4.33
Superfine (good staple)	4.45
C.P.—Comra—	
Good (No. 1 staple)	5.19
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	5.34
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.49
Bengal—	
Good	3.64
Fully good	3.74
Fine	3.84
Scinde—	
Fully good	3.74
Fine	3.94
Superfine	3.94

LONDON SILVER.
London, July 27.

Silver.—Market is quiet	
Spot	17-1/16
Forward	17-1/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, July 27.

Bar Gold Fine per oz.	£5/16/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, July 27.

Loans	1 /2 p.c.
Interest Day to Day	
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	5/8 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months	1-41/64 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	1-27/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	2-3/4 p.c.

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York-Liverpool Oct 294

Bombay-Liverpool: Broach J/A Liverpool July (4.44) Rs. 21½ at Exchange 1/6

Bombay-Liverpool: Broach A/M Liverpool May (4.63) Rs. 15 3/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay-New York: Broach A-M (186) New York May (6.45) Rs. 17¼ at 3.53 3/8 Cross Rate.

NEW YORK SILVER EXCHANGE

New York, July 27.

Bar Silver Ready Cents 26 3/4—1/4.

July delivery Cents 27.12—03

Tone: Firm.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, July 27.

September	1.01
December	1.06
March	1.07

Daily Weather Over U. S. A. Cotton-Belt

East: The temperature varied between 70 and 96 degrees. Weather was partly cloudy.

Central: The temperature varied between 70 and 96 degrees. Weather was clear.

West: The temperature varied between 62 and 96 degrees. Weather was mostly clear.

The chief falls of rain were:—Wilmington 1-3/10 inches; Charleston 2-3/5 inches; Jacksonville 1/10 inch; Memphis 1/10 inch; Amarillo 5/10 inch and Galveston 1/10 inch.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, July 27.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	12-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Register	113
P. & O. Banking Corporation	6-1/2
National Bank of India	40
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	108-3/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c.	100-3/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	50
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	70-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	83
Indian Stock 4-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	103-3/4
Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	73-5/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	102
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	106-3/4

LONDON METALS.
London, July 27.

	£
Copper Braziers	35-1/4
Yellow Metal	31-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	11-3/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	9-1/4
Tin English Ingot	129-1/2

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, July 27.

Demand Bills	3.53-3/8

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, July 27.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton.—No offers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull, ton.—July|Aug sellers £11-15.

Rapeseed Toria, Hull|Continent.—July|Aug Sellers £11.

LINSEED.
London, July 27.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton.—July|Aug sellers £9-12-6.

Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull ton.—Aug sellers £7-17-6.

Linseed, Bombay, (London).—July|Aug Sellers £10-7-6.

LINSEED OIL.
London, July 27.

Linseed, Oil naked, London, cwt.—August sellers 13|-.

Linseed Oil naked, London cwt.—Jan|Apl. Sellers 14-4-1|2

LONDON RUBBER.
London, July 27.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot, 2 sellers.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, July 27.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. cargoes.—July|Aug sellers 26|3.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. cargoes.—July|Aug. sellers 26|3.

Wheat South Australian Parcels.—Aug. sellers 26|6.

Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels.—No offers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, July 27.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25.—

C. & F. Calcutta.—July|Aug per cwt. 7|9-3/4 sellers

C. & F. Bombay.—July|Aug. per cwt. 7|10-1/4 sellers

C. & F. Karachi.—July|Aug. per cwt. 7|10-1/4 sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, July 27.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 8-1/4.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 28.

B C Rate T T 1/6
B C Rate D D 1/6
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 15th August
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/16
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Sept.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32. Sept./Oct.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/8 Nov./Dec.
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 378
Banks Selling T T 377
Banks buying T T 373
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 672
Banks Buying D D 692
AMSTERDAM:
Banks Selling D D 65 7/8
JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 105
Banks buying 60 days 101
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 86 5/8
SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 112 1/2
SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 155 3/8.
JAVA:
Banks Selling D D 66 1/8
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 3.53 3/8 27th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/8 1/8 28th inst.
Japan/London 1/6 11/16 27th inst.
London/Paris 90.25 27th inst.
London/Belgium 25.55 27th inst.
London/Switzerland 18.20 27th inst.
London/Italy 69.50 27th inst.
London/Berlin 14.88 27th inst.
London/Holland 8.79 27th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.48 27th inst.
London/New York 3.53 3/4 27th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £5/15/10 26th inst. £5/16/4 27th inst.
Silver London Ready 17 1/8 26th inst. 17 1/16 27th inst.
Silver London Forward 17 3/16 26th inst. 17 1/16 27th inst.
Silver New York Ready 27 3/16 26th inst. 27 1/8 27th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 13/16 p.c. 26th inst. 25/32 p.c. 27th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 1 3/16 p.c. 26th inst. 1 3/16 p.c. 27th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 per cent, 3 Mos 2½ per cent.; 6 Mos 3 per cent.
Tone—Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 28.

TAXABLES.

3½ per cent G P Notes Rs. 70.

4 per cent 1931-36 Conv. Rs. 95/12.

4 per cent 1934-37 Loan Rs. 84/9

4 per cent 1960-70 Loan Rs. 78-8.

4½ per cent 1934 Bonds Rs. 99-9.

4½ per cent 1955-60 Loan Rs. 88-8

5 per cent 1929-47 Loan Rs. 95/14.

5 per cent 1939-44 Loan Rs. 96/8.

5 per cent 1935 Bonds Rs. 100.

6 per cent 1933-36 Bonds Rs. 100.

6½ per cent 1935 T Bonds Rs 104/6

5½ per cent 1933-47 Loan Rs. 101/4.

TAXFREES.

5 per cent 1945-55 Loan Rs. 104-2

5 per cent 1933 Bonds Rs. 101/4.

6 per cent 1932 Bonds Rs. 100/9.

6½ per cent 1935 B D L Rs. 105/6

STATE LOANS.

5½ per cent 1938 Mysore Rs. 103/8.

5 per cent 1955 Mysore Rs. 101-12

CORPORATION LOANS (Taxables).

4 per cent B P T 1974 Rs. 72/12.

4 per cent M Deb 1974 Rs. 72/12.

5 per cent M Deb 1959 Rs. 86/8.

6 per cent M Deb 1954 Rs. 101/8.

6 per cent K P T 1956 Rs. 101/8

6½ per cent B I T 1937 Rs. 103/8.

Imperial Bank Rate Unchanged

Bombay, July 28.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at four per cent.—A.P.

COTTON TEJI-MANDI

Bombay, July 28.

Broach A-M delivery Double options premium is Rs. 36 per candy.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 28.

The Silver market ruled steady to-day on short covering influenced by better foreign news.

Ready Silver Rs. 54/8

Shravan delivery Rs. 55

Bhadarva delivery Rs. 55/15

Gold Ready Rs. 28/12

ALTHOUGH TIMES ARE NO BETTER EDSU POPULARITY IS INCREASING.

There can be only one reason for this; it can only mean that at a time when people are reducing their expenditure in all departments of their lives, they still consider it worth while to buy EDSU.

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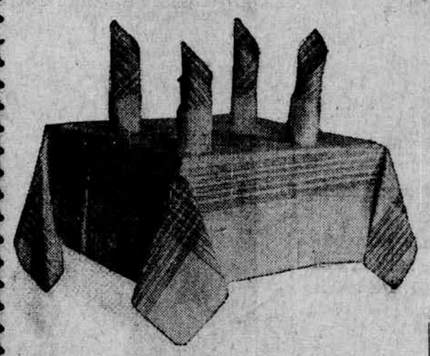

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SCARFACE

WHEAT & LINSEED

Unfavourable Weather

Bombay, July 28.

A cable received to-day states that owing to unfavourable weather in Canada and Argentine both wheat and linseed markets are firm.

OKHA-PORT SHIPPING NEWS

The steamer s.s. "Gambada" loaded 950 tons Cement for Karachi and steamer "Arbia" discharged 500 tons Sugar and loaded 97 tons Rape Seeds for Genoa during the week ending 23rd instant.

S. S. "Ockenfels" of the Hansa Line with 590 tons General Cargo, s.s. "Garmula" of the B. I. S. N. Co. to load 550 tons cement, are due to-day. S S "Masula" of the B. I. S. N. Co with 579 tons cargo and s.s. "Jalajyoti" the Scindia Steam Navigation Co to load 550 tons cement, s.s. "Clan Macbeth" of the Clan Line with 1,000 tons cargo are expected on 24th, 25th and 30th instants respectively, s.s. "Wildenfels" and s.s. "Werdenfels"—of the Hans Line, s.s. "City of Norwich" of the City and Hall Line and as "Durenda" of B I S N Co. are due during August 1932, while s.s. "Nowshera" of the B. I. S. N. Co and s.s "Masula" and s.s. "Dalgoma" of the B I S N Co are due in October 1932.

Gambers' Birthday Concession

To celebrate the Birthday Anniversary (falling on the 13th July) of our Principal—Prof. Gambers, we have the pleasure to announce that the following books on "Health and Sane Sex Living" by Prof. Gambers will be given away at

HALF THEIR USUAL PRICES

till the 31st OF JULY. Post your order by that date to avail of this GRAND Concession. All these books are too well-known for their practicability, lucidity and wealth of knowledge, to demand any further introduction.

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Miracles of Milk	0 12
Miracles of Water	0 12
What Every Man Should Know: An Unique book 10th Edition	0 12
Vitamins and Health	0 8
How to preserve Brahmacharya	0 8
How to Build Up Manhood on Natural Lines. 7th Edition.	0 8
The Grape Cure	0 6

The above prices are original. Half of these will be charged during the concession. Postage will be charged extra.

Hundreds of other "Standard Books on Health" and "Physical Culture" are also on sale at concession rates. Do not fail to send for our price list. It is a mine of information in itself in that it gives numerous extracts from and detailed particulars of the above books. It is sent GRATIS and POSTFREE.

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Jam Saheb For British Connection

THREAT TO BOMBAY TRADERS

LONDON, July 28.

"I do not wish Bombay ill, but if she refuses to deal with you, I am quite pepared to take up the cudgels for you."

This statement was made by the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, in a speech at the Liverpool Constitutional Club.

He said that he had scrapped all the American trade with Nawanagar, and formed a company to deal exclusively with Britain, and this was evidence of the fact that he was contributing for better Indo-British trade understanding.

JAM FOR BRITISH CONNECTION.

There were numerous others, the Jam Saheb went on, who like himself were only too anxious to keep the British connection firm and lasting.

He urged British business men to study the psychology of the Indian and not to overlook the eighty millions in the States, who were desirous of trading increasingly with Britain, especially Manchester.

He suggested a conference of leading Indian and British commercial men with the object of securing trade revival.—Reuter.

FUTILE EFFORT

Bedi Can Do Very Little

If the Jam Saheb's scheme of a joint stock company materialises it may be safely assumed that State will give all available facilities to British trade, and if any of the Princes join him, the ports of their states may also give British merchants the same advantages. In this connection it is interesting to read the following statement made in the Davidson Report on the trade of the maritime States:—

"The relative value of the sea borne trade and customs receipts of British India and the States respectively is shown by the following figures, which relate to the year 1930-31. The total value of the sea borne trade for all India in that year was 36,182 lakhs of rupees of which 1,550 lakhs, or 4.28 per cent., relates to trade passing through the ports of the States. The customs collections at the States' ports in the same year amounted to Rs. 280.78 lakhs, of which Rs. 122.65 lakhs was recovered for British India at the Viramgam line, leaving Rs. 158.13 lakhs in possession of the States. Thus the amount retained by the States was about 4 per cent. of the whole."

From this it becomes clear that there is not much to gain by the special maritime advantages that may be given by the Princes, even if all of them join the Jam Saheb in his venture. The share of the Bedi port in the States' maritime trade is proportionately small.

NAWANAGAR PORT

The report of the Indian States Enquiry Committee (Financial), issued to-day, has the following account of the present state of Bedi, the principal port of the Jamnagar State:—

The principal port in the State of Nawanagar is Bedi Bunder, situated a few miles from the city of Jamnagar, at the head of a tidal creek some eight miles long, near the mouth of which is the roadstead called Rozi, in which ocean-going vessels lie at anchor. For steamers of any size Bedi offers no port facilities in the generally accepted sense of term. Such vessels do, and always must, cast anchor miles from Bedi itself in the uncertain waters of the Gulf of Cutch—uncertain because of siltation and the constantly shifting mud banks.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The tidal creek connecting the Gulf with Bedi contains but little water at low tide, and no dredging could compete with the siltation to which the creek is subject. What has been done by the enterprise of the present Ruler, assisted by competent advisers, is to construct at the head of the creek a spacious basin equipped with excellent warehousing accommodation and railway connections, offering facilities to merchants for the effective conduct of extensive trade. Goods are transhipped between this basin and steamers lying in the Gulf by means of lighters of modern type, which are towed up and down the creek by well-equipped tugs as the state of the tide permits. These lighters and tugs are so constructed as to lie without damage or inconvenience on the bottom of the basin when the tide runs out. The total capital expenditure on Bedi Bandar and the beach port of Rozi up to May, 1931, has amounted to Rs. 113.06 lakhs. The port is open at all seasons of the year.

FIGURES OF TRADE.

In 1930-31 there were 697 vessels calling at the port, including coasting vessels. The consistent encouragement of the Ruler, and the number and importance of the merchant class in Jamnagar with their trade connections at other places in Kathiawar and beyond, have all assisted in developing a very large and important traffic.

The figures are as given below:

	Value of Imports	Value of Exports	Customs duties on Imports
	(Rs. lakh).		
1926-27 ...	244.2	36.69	78.9
1927-28 ...	215.2	69.5	58.1
1928-29 ...	256.9	143.2	79.3
1929-30 ...	278.6	94.4	98.1
1930-31 ...	241.7	71.3	155.8

Out of the customs duties realised, the amounts debited at Viramgam and subsequently refunded have been Rs. 34.42 lakhs in 1927-28, Rs. 62.22 lakhs in 1928-29, Rs. 75.15 lakhs in 1920-29 (of which Rs. 71.63 lakhs is on account of sugar) and Rs. 111.81 lakhs in 1930-31 (of which Rs. 110.10 lakhs is on account of sugar). No merchandise is handled at Rozi. Its landing stage, connected by road and rail to Jamnagar, is used exclusively for mails and passenger traffic to and from Cutch.

OIL PARLEYS

Price Increase Report Premature

PARIS, July 27.

The report that the International Oil Conference has decided to increase prices by 25 per cent. is at least premature, according to a reliable account of the conference business. Proceedings here centred round the various fields of distribution with a view to reducing competition. The question of prices will arise at the next meeting at New York in September when it will be known whether the Rumanian Government will subcribe to an agreement to restrict production.—Reuter.

NEW COTTON EXCHANGE FOR BOMBAY

Mr. Tejmal of Messrs. Ganeshmal Sobhagmal performed the opening ceremony of the new Cotton Exchange in Motishah's Chawls on Thursday.

DACOITY APPEAL

Six Acquitted

ALLAHABAD, July 28.

The Allahabad High Court has acquitted six out of the seven accused in the Kaserwa dacoity case. The accused were sentenced to eight years' rigorous imprisonment on the charge of committing dacoity in which 30 persons armed with guns, lathis and spears were said to have taken part.

Two men were shot dead and the third beaten to death.

The accused appealed and the local Government applied for enhancement of the sentences. The sentence on Edu was enhanced to transportation for life, and the other accused were acquitted.—A. P.

M. P.'S WIFE AND SON KILLED

Air Crash In Surrey

LONDON, July 28.

Three people, well-known in society, Mrs. Bossom, wife of Mr. A. C. Bossom, the Conservative member of the House of Commons for Maidstone, their twenty-one year old son Bruce and a young German friend, Count Othoerbach Furstenau, were killed in an aircrash at Farnham, Surrey, while on a pleasure flight from Heston.

The aeroplane, which was being piloted by Bruce, who had had considerable flying experience, suddenly appeared to be in difficulties and crashed. Their bodies were mutilated almost unrecognisably, and were found lying widely separated, several hundred feet from the wreckage of the machine.

The Bossoms were the owners of Mr. Epstein's famous statue "Genesis."—Reuter.

POSTAL BOYCOTT OF PUPPET STATE

GENEVA, July 27.

China's decision to institute postal boycott of the new State of Manchukuo (Manchuria) has been officially communicated to the League by Mr. Yen, who is also notifying the International Postal Union.

One effect of the change will be that mails from China for Europe and America will henceforth be sent via Suez Canal and the Pacific Ocean respectively.—Reuter.

CITY'S NEW COTTON EXCHANGE OPENED

W. T. Halai Wishes Well To New Venture

HELP TO IMPORTANT TRADE

Bombay, Thursday.

The inaugural ceremony of the new cotton exchange in Bombay, known as the Idiann Cotton Exchange, took place to-day, before a large and distinguished gathering interested in the cotton trade.

In the absence of Sir Manmohandas Ramji, who was to have presided over the function, Seth Tejmal, of Messrs. Ganeshlal Sobagmal, a prominent firm of cotton merchants, took the chair.

Mr. W. T. Halai, a special director of the new exchange, read a number of congratulatory messages, received from prominent persons, wishing every success to the new venture. The messages were from Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. Justice Muckerjee of Calcutta, and Mr. Kajiji ex-Justice of High Court, Bombay.

ONCE A CHAWL.

In a short speech, Mr. Halai gave the history of the new institution, which he said existed for the benefit both of cotton producers and cotton dealers. The building which housed the Indian Cotton Exchange, he said, was formerly known as Motishaw's Chawl, which had earned some recognition for being the haunt of cotton speculators. The Mahajan Association was inaugurated in the same building some years ago, and to-day the new exchange was starting on its career in the same building in Sheikh Memon Street.

Representatives of the cotton trade from outside Bombay were also present at the ceremony.

Mr. C. G. Hindekar, of Karnatak, welcomed the new exchange and said that in these days of highly complicated international trade it was necessary for every trade to organise. The need of a new exchange had been long felt and he hoped it would soon be possible to open a branch of the exchange in Karnatak.

Mr. Phansalkar expressed the wish that the exchange would attain the same fame as Wall Street in New York.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee confessed that he knew very little about the cotton trade but he had no hesitation at all in wishing success to the exchange.

Seth Tejmal then declared the exchange open for transaction.

Prayers offered in the traditional way preceded the ceremony.

WONDERFUL SEA ESCAPE

STOCKHOLM, July 27.

The crew of the submarine "Baevern" had a wonderful escape after the vessel collided with the cruiser "Flygia." The submarine sank to a depth of 250 feet. The crew managed to detach the lead keel, whereupon the vessel regained just sufficient buoyancy to rise slowly to the surface.—Reuter

WIFE KILLED

Ajmere Station Tragedy

ALLAHABAD, July 28.

An Ajmere message states that Shankar Puri, a Hindu, travelling by train between Karachi and Dhar, broke his journey at Ajmere and while waiting in a passenger shed, it is alleged, suddenly made a murderous assault with a sword on his wife and killed her on the spot. It is further stated that brandishing the sword he then threatened every one who came near. He was eventually secured but before that, it is stated he inflicted injuries on himself and two police officers.

The motive alleged is jealousy and suspicion.—A. P.

MERCHANTS SEE COMMISSIONER

Alleged Boycott On Bullion Exchange

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The president, vice-president and three members of the board of directors of the Bullion Exchange interviewed the Police Commissioner at noon to-day in connection with letters addressed to them regarding the alleged boycott of a merchant, a member of the exchange.

The conference lasted a couple of hours. It is understood that the members were individually summoned to the Commissioner and they answered questions put to them.

The two matters discussed with them were why forward business was closed and why a prominent merchant had been boycotted.

They are said to have explained to the Commissioner that the Bullion Exchange was officially open every day but there was little business to do. They could not say as to who was responsible for the alleged boycott of the said merchant.

NAZIS WILL GO STRONG

GERMAN ELECTION OUTLOOK

Forty Millions To Vote

BERLIN, July 27.

Germany is caught in a fever of political excitement over one of the most momentous elections in its history, which will be held on July 31.

The votes of forty millions of men and women over twenty will go a long way in deciding what regime shall exist.

It is regarded as a foregone conclusion that Herr Hitler's Nazis will become the strongest party in the Reich, but whether they will have an absolute majority in the Reichstag remains to be seen.

HURRIED DISCLAIMER

The elections will be carried out on the lines that one candidate on a political party's electoral list is elected for every 60,000 votes cast for the party. Thus Ex-Chancellor Bruening will naturally be returned as the head of the Centre Party. Other candidates appear on the list in the order of their political importance. Thus every prominent leader of each important party is assured of election.

The election campaign has been marked by extreme ferocity both in posters and speeches, and in print.

Herr Hitler has been touring the country by aeroplane, addressing monster meetings with characteristic vigour.

Official circles have hurriedly disclaimed the popular interpretation of Baron Schleicher's speech broadcast last night that Germany contemplates increasing its army in violation of the Peace Treaty. The official explanation of Baron Schleicher's meaning is that Government will make a better use of the existing forces and encourage youth to be ready to defend the country without military training. —Reuter.

Revival Of German Army

LONDON, July 27.

Berlin.—The hopes of militant nationalists to see the revival of the German army have been greatly stimulated by Von Schleicher's suggestion yesterday that a German army and armaments should be increased unless her neighbours disarmed to the German level. The suggestion, however, is conditional on Germany failing to achieve equality at Geneva, says a high official of the Ministry of Defence. Therefore the Minister of Defence prefers to keep details of his further plans private until the last word is spoken at Geneva.—Reuter.

'UNCLE ARTHUR" OPTIMISTIC

Disarmament Talk Is Not Ended!

LONDON, July 28.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, who had just returned to London after six months in Geneva where he presided over the Disarmament Conference, interviewed by the "Star" to-day, said that although he was not completely satisfied with the Conference's results to date, he thought that the pessimism about certain achievements was unjustified. He said: "What the people are liable to forget is that 64 nations are represented at Geneva, all with different armament problems and it is not easy, though not impossible, to adjust so many of view points. We have not yet done with the Hoover proposals, the Simon resolution to abolish aggressive weapons or the clause in the Versailles Treaty which says that Germany has agreed to disarm as a preliminary to general disarmament on the part of the victor nations in the great war. Those three joints, coupled with the desire of the peoples of the world for disarmament, are my main reasons for optimism."—B. O. W.

SAVING OF A CRORE

CALCUTTA, July 27..

It is understood that Government have sanctioned the internal drainage scheme of Dr. B. N. De, special officer, at a cost of Rs. 6,500,000. It is understood that this means a saving to the Municipal Corporation to the extent of more than a crore, as estimated in the original scheme.—A.P.

PRINCES AND PROTECTION

Tory Journal Opposes Davidson Scheme

LONDON, July 23.

The Indian States Committee, by careful assessment and wise disposal of its material, can claim to have bridged, with a solid construction, the specially difficult gap on the All-India route—this is the verdict of "The Times", in a leader on the Davidson Report.

The journal pays a tribute to the committee's notable achievement as regards the manner and time in which it has fulfilled its task, and says that its conclusions and recommendations have been scrupulously designed to do justice between the parties concerned and practical service to the scheme of federation.

After pointing out that the report provides illustrations of the truth, that an Indian federation cannot be a system of professorial tidiness wholly disdaining the foundations on which it is built, the paper says that a federation is necessary for constitutional progress, and the committee's goal has been the terms which give the States confidence to enter while not bearing unreasonably on British India. Altogether, the proposals make a well-balanced and practical scheme.

SCRUPULOUS ANXIETY.

The "Daily Telegraph" pays a tribute to the committee's scrupulous anxiety to hold the balance even, and hopes that the Princes will generally accept the recommendations in principle.

The "Morning Post" sees a warning for Lancashire in the proposal that the States should transfer their customs rights to the Federal Government, and says that the Princes have no interest in British India's high protective system.

The "Daily Mail" contends that the report shows that a financial basis for the proposed federation does not exist.—Reuter.

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